

January 1949

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



HARRY S. TRUMAN

Thirty-Second President of the United States
Inauguration January 20, 1949



H. W. Tracy
International President

J. Scott Milne
International Secretary

1949

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The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Volume 48, No. 1

January, 1949



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This Month

The election tumult and shouting has died down, and Americans everywhere look forward with interest to the inauguration of President Harry S. Truman. Some of the highlights of his career are related on page 4. . . . An interesting discussion of the work of the Council on Industrial Relations

for the Electrical Contracting Industry appears on page 8. . . . All who attended the AFL convention in Cincinnati are agreed that it was one of the most successful in the organization's history. The convention is reviewed in a story starting on page 10. Happy New Year!

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"Journal" Receives an Award of Merit



J. Scott Milne (left), International Secretary of the I. B. E. W., receives from Matthew Woll, Vice President of the A. F. L., the award given THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for having taken third prize for "best feature article" in 1948 contest sponsored by the International Labor Press of America. Story which won the award dealt with the Tennessee Valley Authority and appeared in the JOURNAL, March issue. Secretary Milne received the award at a banquet given in the Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, just prior to the start of the A. F. L. convention. Looking on, and partially obscured by Mr. Woll's shoulder, is William Green, President of the A. F. L.

On November 13 and 14, just preceding the opening of the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati, the 37th annual convention of the International Labor Press of America, organization of labor editors, was held at the Netherlands Plaza Hotel.

Eighty delegates from among 219 member papers of the I. L. P. A. engaged in spirited debate over actions of vital interest to the labor press and setting up higher standards for their publications.

J. Scott Milne, editor of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, was present to represent our magazine at this important meeting.

The general feeling of the conclave was that the labor press is on the upgrade technically and editorially.

Both A. F. of L. President William Green and Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, hailed the activities of the labor press for "the magnificent work it did in the weeks and months preceding the election."

Speaking to the delegates attending the banquet which concluded the convention, Mr. Green said that all those connected with the labor press had made a great contribution in the winning of one of the greatest victories of the labor movement. He predicted

that the work of the press would raise it to high esteem and will create a new sense of value for the worth of the labor press in the field of organized labor.

Mr. Keenan praised the "yeoman service" given by the labor papers in connection with the LLPE drives and hailed the A. F. of L. papers as "the greatest avenue for the dissemination of news" to trade union members.

A highlight of the banquet which closed the two-day meeting was the presentation of "awards of merit" to those editors whose publications had been winners in the journalism awards contest.

There were 148 labor papers and magazines entered in this contest, including the JOURNAL.

Finds Public-Owned Utilities Cheapest

One of the oldest charges leveled against public-owned power systems by the private utilities is that they don't pay taxes, and that their management is "less efficient" than the "business management" of their own companies.

However, a study made by the

American Public Power Association, composed of officials of state and municipal power systems all over the country, shows that these charges can be more correctly leveled at the private utilities.

In its 32-page report, buttressed by facts and figures, the association puts the following significant matters on record:

Of each dollar private utilities collect from consumers, 19 cents is paid in taxes to support governments. Public-owned systems pay 27 cents of each dollar in taxes and contributions from their profits to help support governments. Those contributions are taxes under another name.

Thus, per dollar received from consumers, public-owned systems pay nearly 50 per cent more taxes than private utilities do.

"The much-heralded 'business management' of the private utilities costs the customer more than the management of public systems." The latter's "administrative expenses" are 22 per cent lower than the former's, measured in cents of each dollar taken from consumers.

The private utilities spend 70 per cent more on "advertising their own virtues," and 30 per cent more on "accounting and collecting."

The rates charged by private utilities average 40 per cent higher than the public system rates.

Summing up, the report says public ownership would save the customers of private utilities \$90,000,000 a year.

March of Dimes

EDITOR: To date we have received an enthusiastic response to our letter of October 5 requesting the cooperation of the nation's labor publications in publicizing the forthcoming March of Dimes.

As this is written, toll of the 1948 poliomyelitis epidemics has already exceeded 22,500 cases—most of them little children. Total cases for the year may approach or even top the all-time 1916 record of 27,000. In providing for care and treatment of the stricken, the National Foundation has completely exhausted its epidemic emergency aid fund, and now faces a \$2,500,000 deficit before the 1949 March of Dimes.

Public support of this appeal, January 14-31, must be the most generous in history to enable us to carry on the vital work we are doing.

With deep appreciation for your interest in the fight against infantile paralysis, I am,

Sincerely yours,

BASIL O'CONNOR,

President,

The National Foundation
for Infantile Paralysis.

What is the



?

Sponsored by the



and the



IF YOU look closely at the seal on the top line, you will see that it contains the three letters C. I. R., which indicate the initials of the organization it represents. This body is officially titled the COUNCIL ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FOR THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTRY. The seals on the second line represent the sponsoring organizations; first, the familiar seal of the Brotherhood, and second, the newly adopted seal of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

Although the JOURNAL has carried a number of articles dealing with this Council during the past few years, it is evident that misunderstanding still exists as to its specific purposes and method of operation. The origin and history of this body, dating back to 1920, have been pretty well covered in previous issues, so this article will be devoted entirely to its present-day operation, the purpose which it is serving, and the proper method of utilizing its proven machinery of voluntary arbitration.

Sometimes a thing can be best explained by first telling what it is NOT. It should be strongly emphasized that the Council on Industrial Relations is NOT a wage-stabilization board. It must also be stressed that the Council is not a substitute for collective bargaining. A decision from the Council should be sought only after full recourse to negotiation at the

local level has failed to settle the issues in dispute. To put it another way, the Council is not looking for clients . . . but rather desires to be considered by the industry as its court of last resort. On the other hand, the Council does not wish to discourage the submission of cases where legitimate differences exist which cannot be resolved by the parties in interest.

Council Personnel

The Council consists of 10 members—five from each of the sponsoring organizations. They are charged with the responsibility of deciding the cases which are submitted to them. A more fundamental responsibility is theirs as well; namely, to make such decisions in conformity with the primary purpose of the Council.

"It is the primary purpose of the two member organizations to remove the causes of friction and dispute in the electrical contracting industry . . . a principal function shall be study and research . . . that it may act with the fullest knowledge . . . and secure genuine cooperation between the member organizations and generally between management and labor for the development of the industry as a servant to the public"

* From the booklet, "Voluntary Arbitration, The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry."

and for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of all engaged in the industry."*

When the parties in dispute have decided to use the services of the Council, the first step is to make request of the Council secretary (1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.) for a submission blank. If the matter of wages is involved in the dispute, a questionnaire blank should also be requested. These forms are in simple everyday language, easy to understand and simple to fill out. As part of the submission, both parties agree to accept the decision of the Council as final and binding.

Each party is expected to submit a brief containing whatever facts and figures will, in his opinion, best support his contention in the case. The parties are also privileged to give oral testimony at the time the case is heard by the Council. The matter of personal appearance before the Council is left entirely to the judgment of each contending party.

Now, to get back to our story, let us say that the submission blank (and questionnaire blank if necessary) has been filled out, signed by the parties, and returned to the secretary. The case is then ready to place on the agenda of the next Council meeting. The Council meets regularly on or near the 15th day of February, May,

(Continued on page 37)

Mr. Truman's Career Highlighted

When He Is Inaugurated on January 20, the President Will Have Good Wishes of Citizens in All Walks of Life Who Like a Fighter

WHEN Harry S. Truman this January 20th appears before a milling throng on the Capitol Plaza in the nation's capital, there to be inaugurated as President of the United States, one of America's oldest and most respected traditions will be burnished anew. The tradition is that a man of humble birth or background can rise to high eminence, provided that he has a fair share of natural endowments, good instincts, and the tenacity to fight long and hard for what he believes is the right thing.

If there is one thing that Harry Truman is long on, it is tenacity. After the election, which exposed the polls and poll-takers for the fakes they are, most of the editorial writers who opposed his candidacy paid grudging tribute to the little battler from Missouri who got up off the floor after they assumed he already was down for the 10-count.

Fighting Qualities

As one newspaper which had opposed Mr. Truman put it after the election: "Harry S. Truman showed in his recent campaign the tough fighting qualities that are his natural inheritance as a descendant of the American pioneer stock on both his father's and his mother's sides."

While the nation, and a large part of the rest of the world, will be paying tribute to Mr. Truman on January 20, now is the time to recount some of the chief points in a career that began humbly 64 years ago.

Mr. Truman was born May 8, 1884, on a farm near Lamarre, Mo., and was raised on a farm near Independence, in Jackson County. His middle initial "S" is an initial and nothing more. His grandfathers' first names were Shippe and Solomon, and his par-



With his wife looking on, Harry Truman is sworn in as President of the United States by Chief Justice Harlan Stone, in the Executive offices of the White House, April 12, 1945, following the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.

ents, in order not to play favorites, compromised on the initial.

After going through high school, by which time he could, in his mother's words, "plow the straightest row of corn in the country," Harry Truman sought to enter West Point but was rejected because of a weak eye.

His first job after leaving high school was as a porter and general utility man in a Kansas City drug store and during this time he enlisted in the Missouri National Guard. Leaving the drug store, he took a job with the Kansas City *Star*, wrapping newspapers. Then he shifted to a job as clerk in a Kansas City bank. After five years of city life, when he was earning \$100 a month, Mr. Truman quit his job and went back to his father's farm, where he was living when World War I started. He sailed for France with his National Guard outfit as an artillery lieutenant and was promoted to captain soon after arriving overseas. In the St. Mihiel and Argonne

offensives only one man in his battery was killed.

After his demobilization, Mr. Truman married his boyhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace. His first business venture, a Kansas City haberdashery, in which he invested his entire savings, was a failure. He then turned to politics. With the backing of "Big Tom" Pendergast, the political ruler of Kansas City, Mr. Truman was appointed as overseer of highways for Jackson County. After a year, he ran for county judge and was elected, and later became presiding judge of the court.

Runs for Senate

In 1934, still a minor politician, Mr. Truman ran for the United States Senate and, with the help of Pendergast, was elected. When Pendergast was indicted and convicted on an income-tax charge, Mr. Truman remained loyal to him to the end, and once told the Senate: "I am not one to desert the ship."

After his successful race for the Senate, Mr. Truman said at a luncheon in Kansas City that one of the hardest things for a Senator to do was to keep his feet on the ground. "All this precedence and other hokey accorded to a Senator isn't very good for the republic," he declared. "If he isn't careful he ceases to be a citizen of his home state and becomes a foreigner. The associations with dressed-up diplomats has turned the heads of more than one Senator, I can tell you."

Against Expensive Dinners

He refused to attend a \$10-a-plate Jackson Day Dinner in Washington, saying, "I am against the Democrats giving gold-plate dinners."

In his second term in the Senate he became chairman of a committee to investigate war contracts, and it was in this position that he was first projected into the national limelight. His actions and measures effected large savings to the Government in its war contracts, and he compelled changes in the airplane and shipbuilding construction programs to speed output and improve quality.

At the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1944, Mr. Truman was nominated for Vice President after Henry A. Wallace had failed to get a majority on



President Truman as a young man. At the left he is in the uniform of the Missouri State Guard at the age of 22. In the center he appears at the age of 24. At the right he wears the uniform of an officer of the U. S. Army during World War I.

the first ballot. Previously, President Roosevelt had advised Robert E. Hamigan, National Chairman, that he would be glad to run with either Mr. Truman or William Douglas.

Called to Presidency

Mr. Truman served as Vice President less than three months when he was called to the Presidency by the death of the great Franklin D. Roosevelt. No one in the country was more shaken by the death of Mr. Roosevelt than was Mr. Truman. He told his friends: "I feel a tremendous responsibility. Please pray for me. I mean that."

In the tumultuous postwar years, Mr. Truman's battles for inflation controls, a low-cost housing program, and for defeat of the Taft-Hartley Act all endeared him to labor.

His campaign for the Presidency was conducted with a vim and vigor that belied his 64 years. He takes physical exercises regularly, and friends say that he is still able to fit into his World War I uniform.

His fighting campaign speeches, in which he put a sure and accurate finger on the pious platitudes and wheezy generalities of his opponent, gained new respect for him, so that the average voter was inclined to holler, "That's right, Harry; pour it on!"

Mr. Truman poured it on so successfully that when the smoke—and the crow—had cleared away on the morning of November 3, he had won the election and pulled off one of the greatest political upsets of all time, though Mr. Truman had freely predicted that a lot of the pollsters were going to be embarrassed when the returns came in.

When Mr. Truman, on January 20, stands before a great American audience and swears to uphold and protect the Constitution of the United States, he will have the good wishes not only of labor but of citizens in all walks of life who felt that the national elections nipped reaction in the bud.



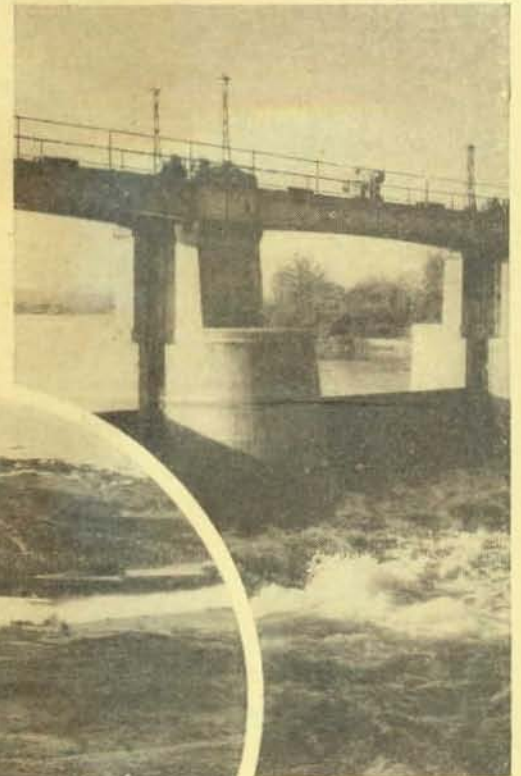
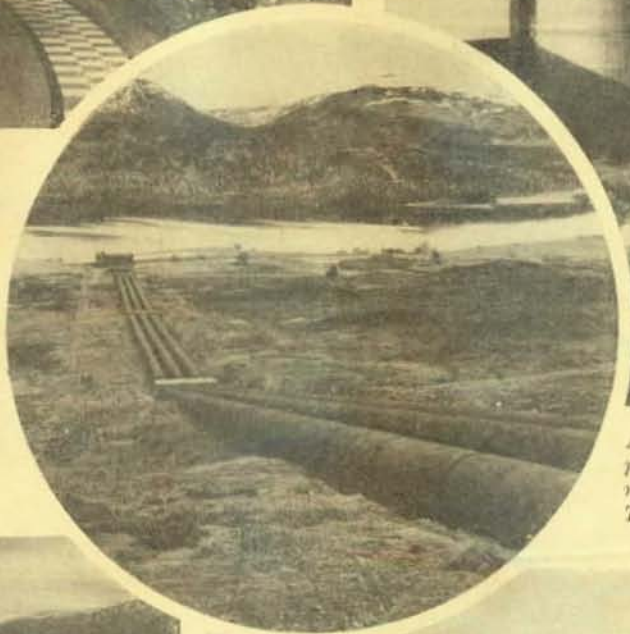
When he was chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, Mr. Truman (center) posed with his colleagues for this picture. Left to right: Senators Homer Ferguson, Harold Burton, Truman, Tom Connally and Owen Brewster, of Maine.

Scotland's

TVA



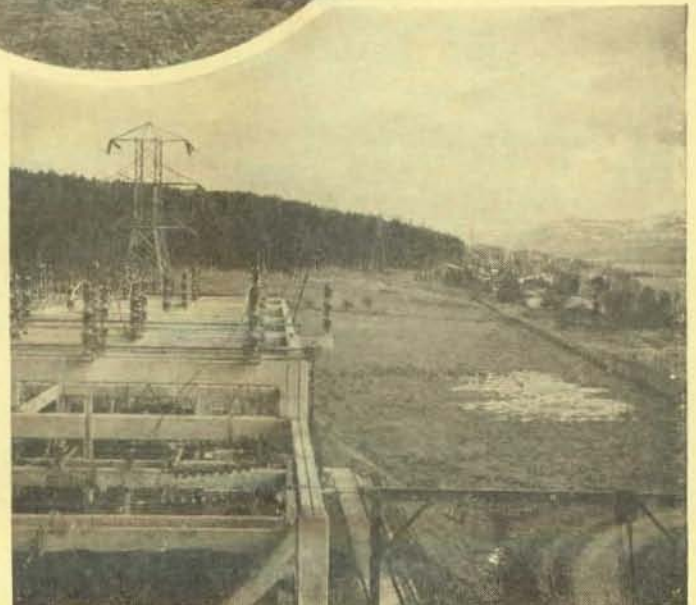
ABOVE—Main control board of the Tummel Bridge hydroelectric station, which feeds into the 132,000 volt conductors from Rannoch to Abernethy, and into the 33,000 volt feeders from Rannoch to the east coast. IN CIRCLE—Station on the shores of Loch Rannoch. The fall from the valve house to the turbines increases the pressure by about 158 pounds per square inch.



ABOVE—Where water passes from Loch Rannoch into the River Tummel.



Compressor station (foreground) above Loch Lomond, to supply compressed air for building tunnel through Ben Vorlich.



Switching station at Loch Rannoch.

Big Power Program for Scotland

Ten-Year Public Program, Costing Millions, Is to Bring Population, Industry Back to the Highlands, Long in Economic Straits

IN a 17,000-square-mile area in the Scottish highlands, a vast hydro-electric program is being carried out within sight of such storied landmarks as Loch Lomond and Ben Vorlich.

Sometimes called the "TVA of Scotland," the development is officially known as the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric scheme. It is being carried out under a public authority called the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, which was set up in 1943 by Act of Parliament. The 10-year development plan, which is expected to attract new Highland industries and revitalize farm and village life, will cost about \$260,000,000.

Excellent Progress

In July, 1947, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, reported to the House of Commons that approximately \$10,600,000 had been spent on development and construction, that progress had been good, and that an additional commitment of \$47,000,000 had been made.

Eight major constructional schemes and several others have already been prepared for hydro-electric generation, in addition to 13 distribution schemes. It is estimated that within the next three years the production of electricity will approach 400,000 kilowatts, and that this contribution to national requirements will continue to grow in subsequent years.

In establishing rates, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board will take as a yard-stick the rate charged by Britain's cheapest coal burning station. Commercial enterprises are already using hydro-power, both for the public distribution of electricity and for specific industrial undertakings.

According to British Information Services, the information



HIGHLAND POWER SCHEME—The rivers of the wild, beautiful Highlands of Scotland, an area depopulated years ago by the inability of its agriculture to support a people enterprising enough to be the world's engineers, are to provide hydro-electric power.

agency of the British Government in this country, the North of Scotland program already has reached a stage where it is having some effect on the social conditions of the people. Consumers in the distribution area, which lies north of a line extending from Montrose to the Clyde, are reported to be eager to avail themselves of electrical equipment, not only in their homes, but in hotels, workshops, and farms.

Visitors to Northern Scotland this last summer noticed engineering activity at Loch Slory, near Loch Lomond, site of the first major project in the construction scheme. A massive dam 1,160 feet long and 165 feet high is being built in Glen Slory, and a tunnel 16 feet in diameter is being driven through Ben Vorlich. At Tummel-Garry, Loch Fannich, Gairloch, Lochalsh, and elsewhere armies of men are tunneling through hills, raising concrete dams, erecting power houses, and stringing transmission lines.

Various terms as "the white gold of the Highlands" or "the clean coal of the North," Scotland's tumbling surface waters have been calculated as offering

6,274,000,000 kilowatt hours of potential electricity annually, in addition to the 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours already used.

Scotland's chief export has long been the brains of her sons. From the early 1800's, when crofters were cleared from the hills to make way for the sheepfarms, the population of the north and west has been draining away. Now 3,000,000 people are concentrated in the Lowland industrial area while the rural Highland population averages .1 person per square mile.

Social Implications

Speculating on the industrial and social implications of this new power in the Highlands, a release of the central office of information, London, observes: "Industries, entertainments and better living conditions can follow the current; and it has been the lack of these things perhaps more than any other factor which has made the Highlander leave home. The Scotsman has not become a wanderer from choice but from sheer economic necessity. The large city will have little lure for him when adequate social services are available in his home district."

Attention Local Unions and Members

I. B. E. W. UNION LABEL

THE UNION LABEL OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS IS A HIGHLY PRIZED AND IMPORTANT POSSESSION, AND IS A MOST VALUABLE ASSET THAT CAN BE UTILIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD. ALMOST SINCE THE FOUNDING OF OUR ORGANIZATION MUCH EFFORT HAS BEEN SPENT IN EMPHASIZING THE VITAL NEED OF DISPLAYING OUR UNION LABEL WHENEVER THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION LABEL IS A COPYRIGHTED ITEM AND IN ORDER TO PROPERLY PROTECT THAT COPYRIGHT A HIGH DEGREE OF CONTROL IN BOTH DISTRIBUTION AND USE IS A FIRST ESSENTIAL.

WITH THIS THOUGHT IN MIND, WE MAKE THE URGENT REQUEST THAT WHEN SUBMITTING ORDERS FOR UNION LABELS, THE NAME OF THE FIRM OR FIRMS TO RECEIVE THE LABELS, THEIR ADDRESSES AND THE PRODUCT THEY MANUFACTURE, BE SUPPLIED THIS OFFICE. PLEASE SUBMIT ONLY THE NAMES OF THOSE FIRMS WHOSE AGREEMENTS BEAR THE APPROPRIATE UNION LABEL CLAUSE, WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS:

Having complied with all of the provisions of this agreement on its part to be performed, the Company is herewith accorded permission to display the appropriate IBEW Union Label on all items of service, or production, produced exclusively by members of the Union under the terms of this agreement. The Company may or may not avail itself of this permission, but where the IBEW Union Label is applied it shall be applied in a manner approved by the Union. All such labels as are not affixed to an item of service or production in accord with the foregoing shall remain the property of or be redeemable by the Union.

IN ORDERING THE IBEW UNION LABEL, KINDLY ESTIMATE YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR A PERIOD OF FROM SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR.

OUR BASIC BLUE AND WHITE DECALCOMANIA LABEL NUMBER 23953 IS NOW SERIALLY NUMBERED, THUS ENABLING BOTH THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE AND THE LOCAL UNION TO KEEP A MORE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF OUR IMPORTANT UNION LABEL.



Our orange fabrication label is also to be serially numbered. However, these labels will not be printed until after January 15, 1949.



Scenes at the A.F. of L. Convention



BELOW—Lee F. Johnson of National Public Housing Conference (center), with J. Scott Milne and Harry Bates of Bricklayers.



ABOVE—President Tracy (left) and Joseph Verret, delegate from Port Arthur, Tex., confer on convention floor. BELOW—Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor (center), with members of escort committee, including President Tracy, J. P. McCurdy of United Garment Workers, J. T. Moriarty of Sheet Metal Workers, and C. J. McGowan of Boilermakers.



IN CIRCLE—One of the most tumultuous moments of the convention came when William Green, president of the AFL, greeted Alben W. Barkley, Vice President-elect of the United States.

BY A STAFF WRITER

JUBILATION and optimism were the bywords for the 67th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, just concluded in Cincinnati, Ohio. Enthused by the results of the recent election which reversed the reactionary trend begun by the 80th Congress, delegates gathered in the Netherlands Plaza Hall of Mirrors for the important meetings which were practically a victory celebration.

It was an impressive sight to see A. F. of L. President William Green call the large session to order and realize that the delegates of the 105

national and international unions present there, represented the combined strength of nearly 8,000,000 members—strong, free, working trade unionists scattered the length and breadth of these United States.

Previous to the opening of the general conclave of the A. F. of L. on November 15, the conventions of the Metal Trades, Building and Construction Trades and Union Label Trades departments met in session and presented an optimistic preview of the action which was to follow in the general A. F. of L. convention.

President William Green made a stirring keynote address which was

received with resounding applause by the responsive audience. His voice vibrated through the hall as he recalled that the platform of the Democratic party calls for repeal of the labor-curb law, and that the pledge to do so was repeated again and again throughout the campaign. "Now," he said, "our slogan must be that members who fail to vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law in the 81st Congress must be defeated at the polls in the next election."

He hailed the job done by Labor's League for Political Education, A. F. of L. political arm, in bringing out the labor vote. He termed the 1948 result "the greatest victory that has

ever been won for labor in the history of America."

Mr. Green then went on to give figures revealing the extent of today's inflation, which he called "a menace to the American way of life." He proposed a plan that Government call in business and labor representatives to work out joint plans for combating high prices.

"Our hopes are high, our vision is clear, our purpose is uncompromisingly fixed, and we are moved by a deep intention that labor shall be free, that it shall enjoy the blessings of freedom, liberty, and justice, and that, enjoying these priceless blessings, we shall so shape our policies at this convention as to preserve those blessings for ourselves and future generations," he said.

Report of Council

The Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, of which our international President Tracy is a member, was presented to the convention on the first day of the general meeting.

A summary of the report was read to the delegates by Secretary George Meany. A still more condensed summary of the outstanding topics is presented as follows:

Taft-Hartley Act

At the time of its passage in June 1947, leaders of organized labor stated that this punitive and prohibitive legislation was designed to destroy, and would be used exhaustively in an attempt to destroy, the trade union movement of this country. The accuracy of these statements has been demonstrated even though the act has not been in existence long enough for organized labor to feel the full extent of the evils this act has set afoot. The only cure for the Taft-Hartley Act is its outright repeal and the reenactment of the original National Labor Relations Act.

Inflation

The continued rise in prices has presented Congress and the country with the No. 1 domestic problem—inflation. One regular and two special sessions of Congress failed in attempts to deal with this problem. An effective anti-inflation program is vital to the nation's economic health.

Housing

Congress has thus far failed to do the job. The American Federation of Labor must spare no effort to secure the enactment of a comprehensive, long-range housing program when the next Congress meets.

Minimum Wage

Raising the minimum wage level continues to be a primary legislative aim of the A. F. of L. The 80th Con-

gress ended its session without meeting this urgent need.

Taxation

The over-all effect of the new tax law gives taxpayers in the income groups over \$3,000 a year the bulk of the savings. The tax burden should be lightened on those in the low income groups.

Sales Tax

It is recommended that we continue our policy of opposing such a tax with all our might.

Education

We have advocated and we continue to advocate Federal appropriations to aid state systems and to equalize opportunities for all, irrespective of the income of the family to which the children belong, their place of residence, their religion or their race. We should redouble our efforts in the next session of Congress to obtain enactment of this much-needed legislation.

Civil Rights

Experience makes it absolutely clear that to assure healthy economic growth of the nation, to safeguard and sustain the general welfare of the people of America, it is the duty of the legislative branch of our Government to uphold the principles of equal opportunity for all, a principle to which this nation is dedicated. We supported anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and fair-employment practice legislation and recommend that continued efforts be made in the next session of Congress to advance these objectives.

Social Security

The 80th Congress failed to improve the nation's Social Security structure. Prompt action is necessary to broaden coverage of this insurance and to increase benefits. The A. F. of L. fought unavailingly for enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and will renew the fight in the next Congress. One of the major gaps remaining in our social insurance program is the lack of health insurance. Action to provide it is vital to the nation's welfare.

European Recovery Program

The enactment of the European Recovery Program is tremendously important. It gives hope to the democratic peoples of the world for a united free world. The A. F. of L. believes that our representatives in Europe should advocate use of recovery funds to develop a European economy—not separate economies of various states. We believe such plans for economic recovery in Europe constitute an important step in safeguarding democratic institutions in all regions and in checking plans to impose communism on other countries.

Conclusion

It is obvious from this report on the year's work and experiences that we are facing serious economic, political and international problems. We here in the United States have a national community and an economic system radiating vitality, wholesome health, and competence in achieving goals. We are a comparatively young nation as yet untroubled by exhausted natural resources and untouched by decadence. We are experiencing inflation of a serious degree, but our economy is still sound. There are forces, curative in character, which are lowering some prices while still other forces are moving prices upward. By collective effort, with the will and the technical ability to deal with this problem of putting real buying power into wage earners' hands, we can keep production at maximum levels, thus promoting higher material standards of living for all.

In the field of government we see a failure on the part of political parties to come to grips with the fundamental, urgent problems which must be met. The most basic of these is the preservation of individual freedom—to see that it is not sacrificed while we regulate our interrelated complexities of modern industry in the general welfare. We must discriminate between human beings and the commodities they produce, never losing sight of the fact that all human activity should promote the welfare of the people.

Growing discontent with existing political procedures and objectives will lead to more practical and effective results, with better understanding of the functions and responsibilities of political government and its relationship to economic government, operating through private organizations.

In the international field we are witnessing the cold terror of a gigantic conspiracy to foist upon unwilling victims a world dictatorship and a communist regime—this to be accomplished by treachery and aggression and by killing opportunities for freedom.

We who love freedom should lead in defeating this conspiracy. We urge the delegates to this 67th Convention to pledge themselves to serve in the coming crusade for freedom and to pledge their service in initiating a chain which will unite us all in the maintenance and defense of human life and freedom. Let us arm ourselves for the world crisis with a determination that will make us invincible.

The Secretary of Labor

On the first day of the convention Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, addressed the convention and stirred the delegates to thunderous applause

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History in the Making

JANUARY is the birth month of many famous men, among whom can be listed Samuel Gompers, who was born in London, January 27, 1850, and André Marie Ampère, who was born in France on January 22, 1775.

Gompers' name is significant to all men in the labor movement, while Ampère's, less generally known, is of special interest to electricians.

It was Ampère who in 1820, stimulated by Oersted's discovery of the effect of the electric current on magnets, published a discussion of electrodynamics and soon after enunciated his celebrated law:

Two parallel and like directed currents attract each other, while two parallel currents of opposite directions repel each other.

Ampère's name now is used as a unit of electric current strength, and our measurements of current rest on



André Ampère

the principles which he was the first to state. The *International Ampere* is defined as the current which, when passed through a solution of silver nitrate in water, deposits silver at the rate of .00111800 gramme per second.

Ampère, at 45, had made himself master of many different sciences and he belonged to all the principal learned societies of Europe. In 1826, ten years before his death, his *Theory of Electrodynamics, Deduced from Experiment Only* was published in Paris. This major work has been

Apprentice Named Outstanding in U. S.

Robert M. Hutchison, 32-year-old veteran of the Navy Seabees, was awarded the first NECA Apprenticeship Medal on December 2 at the annual banquet of the National Electrical Contractors Association at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami, Fla. His home is Evansville, Ind., and he is a member of L. U. No. 16.

He was selected as the nation's outstanding electrical apprentice for 1948 in a nation-wide competition that has been in progress in each NECA District the past several weeks.

Not only did Hutchison receive the gold medal, which will be awarded annually, but also an expenses-paid trip to the NECA Convention for himself and his wife, a purse of \$100 and wages lost while attending the convention.

In February this year Hutchison won the merit award from his local joint apprenticeship and training committee at Evansville. He was sponsored in this contest by the Southern Indiana Chapter of NECA and before winning the national honor, he had to win the contest in NECA District Four, the middle-western region.

Indentured as an apprentice in March, 1946, he completed his course in February, 1948, credit having been given for previous accredited training. His grades in grade, high school and business college were about 95 and he completed two correspondence courses in electricity.

From 1936 to the time he entered the Navy, Hutchison worked for electrical wholesale firms in Evansville,

getting a practical knowledge of electrical materials and equipment. While serving with the Seabees, he designed and built a magnetic roadsweeper to pick up nails from the roads at the base where he was stationed.



Robert M. Hutchison

His present employer, the Althoff-Howard Electric Company at Evansville, has high praise not only for the winner but for the apprenticeship system. Not only is he able to do any type of electrical work, including complex control tasks, but "he has demonstrated leadership and qualifications that have placed him in line for a key supervisory position."

called a "foundation stone" of the modern science of electricity.

Ampère's Law, stated above, is useful in all discussions of electrodynamics and is a classic law of electromagnetism. It may be tangibly expressed by saying that if a unit magnetic pole is carried completely around a conductor or system of conductors in which electricity is flowing, in such a way as to oppose the field set up by the currents, the work done, in ergs, is 4π times the algebraic sum of the currents, in abamperes.

James Clerk Maxwell, the British physicist, later pointed out that Ampère's Law holds only for constant currents.

U. S. Electric Bills

Among communities of 50,000 population and more, Tacoma, Wash., enjoys the lowest residential bills, with a charge of \$1.70 for 100 kilowatt-hours from the publicly-owned utility. At the other end of the scale, resi-

dents of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers, N. Y., paid \$5.10 for the same amount of electricity, or 200 per cent more.

NOTICE

To all Electrical Workers interested in the Hungry Horse Dam Project at Hungry Horse, Mont.:

In an effort to curtail inquiries and to enlighten the Brothers on the employment situation on this project, we would like to make this statement: "There are no jobs available at present. Only a maintenance crew will be employed until weather permits, possibly April or May. This local will make every effort to inform all locals in this district as soon as a call for men is anticipated."

HARRY H. HANSEN, R. S.
L. U. No. 768
Kalispell, Montana.

With the Ladies



ABOUT men

SH! DON'T let the men know what we're talking about this month, for this is a strictly off-the-record page about them. This article came into being in a rather round-about manner. Do you remember that some months ago we had a page—all about us—about us as women, I mean. And remember all the nasty quotes about us; for example, ancient Aristophanes' comment, way back in 400 B. C., "There's nothing in the world worse than a woman—save some other woman." And there were many more vitriolic gems like that.

Well, ever since different readers have been writing in and saying, "Can't you do a page on the men and dig up some mean remarks about them? We'd like to get even." One girl said, "Every time my husband gets annoyed with me, he quotes one of those classic remarks from that woman's page, like Thomas Dekker's acid comment, 'Women at best are bad.'"

So girls, here is your chance to get even, for I've done a little research and found some corking remarks.

Sage Wisdom

Let's go back—way back to 800 B. C. and the ancient and revered poet, Homer. In his "Iliad" he says, "Of all the creatures that creep and breathe on earth, there is none more wretched than man." And in his "Odyssey," he comes forth with "The earth produces nothing feebler than man."

Then let's come up to 500 B. C. and good old Bias, one of the Seven Sages of Greece. "Most men are bad," he cracks.



Then in 200 B. C., Plantus had men's number when he said, "Man is a wolf. . . ." Just think of it, girls, they were calling men wolves over 2,000 years ago, and I thought it was a strictly Twentieth Century wisecrack.

Then would you believe it, in the Bible we find the saintly Job commenting thus: "Man . . . is a worm" (Job XXV, 6).

Just wait, girls; revenge is sweet! There are lots more—dillies, too. Some of those Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century writers really knew how to dish it out.

Lend an ear to what the famous Machiavelli, back in 1513, had to offer:

"Speaking generally, men are ungrateful, fickle, hypocritical, fearful of danger and covetous of gain."

And Ludovico Ariosto, who also lived in the 1500's, must have had a sympathetic attitude toward us, for he wrote, "Man is the only animal who injures his mate."

Man, Oh Man!

Then a little later, in 1666, Nicolas Boileau gives out with, "Of all the creatures that fly in the air, walk on the ground, or swim in the sea, from Paris to Peru and from Japan to Rome, the most foolish, in my opinion, is man."

And Thomas Otway (bless his honest soul) in 1680 gives us the classic: "Trust not a man; we are by nature false, dissembling, subtle, cruel and unconstant."

And William Congreve must have been feeling pretty low when he commented along about 1693, "That filthy, awkward, two-legged creature, man."

Coming up to the year 1836, Thomas Carlyle describes man quite ingloriously as "An omnivorous biped that wears breeches." And later as "A two-legged animal without feathers."

The famous Oscar Wilde, in 1892, gives us the following wise observation: "Men become old, but they never become good."

And good old T. H. Huxley, along about 1895 said, "Men, my dear, are very queer animals—a mixture of

horse-nervousness, ass-stubbornness, and camel-malice."

Before I stop quoting, do you mind if I skip back to the ancients again? Dear old Seneca made a couple of biting contributions that are absolutely too good to miss.

"There is one thing common to both man and woman. Both exist exclusively for the happiness of the man." And:

"Woman's faults are many,
Men have only two:
Everything they say,
And everything they do."

Not Feminine Comment

Now girls, have you noticed anything in these quotations, something common to them all? Every one of them was written by a man. And in all my researching, I found *only one* nasty comment passed by a woman. It's a honey though—I simply have to pass it on to you. Madame Roland (1754-1793) is the author of this bit of caustic wit, "The more I see of men, the more I admire dogs."

Well, my friends, the fact that these caustic comments originated with the men is significant. If they'll admit these faults themselves, they must be true, and they can't chalk them up to the—quote any husband—"malicious tongue of some gossip monger," unquote.

And while we're on the subject girls, let's air a couple of grievances.

I read the *most interesting* article the other day—all backed up with statistics and everything, from the Labor Department. It reported that the average man *actually spends more*

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Our Auxiliaries



WE HAVE a brand new year so how about a brand new shining resolution for our I. B. E. W. Auxiliaries? During 1949, let's make our auxiliaries, organizations, worthy of their name—real aids to the local unions of our Brotherhood. It would be a fine thing if during this next year our auxiliaries grew and became strong—imbued with true union principles, aware of labor's struggles, informed on it and willing to fight for it. This is a good year too, for organizing new auxiliaries. All that is necessary is permission of the local union. Please write us for information and help if you need assistance of any kind.

Our Brother Joseph Keenan, Director of Labor's League for Political Education, at the A. F. of L. Convention just concluded in Cincinnati, paid quite a nice tribute to the auxiliaries of the various unions, saying that they had contributed a great deal to the success of Labor's League and to its victory in the recent election. He urged them all to keep up the good work started, and further urged that where no auxiliaries exist that they be organized.

So get with it, women of our Brotherhood. Let's make this a red-letter year for I. B. E. W. auxiliaries—and let us hear from you.

We have the following welcome letters from four of our auxiliaries:

L. U. No. 278, Corpus Christi, Tex.

I have just finished reading several articles, and especially the "With the Ladies" in the November issue. I believe it is one of the most interesting and informative magazines we receive each month. I look forward to getting it as much as my husband does.

I am president of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Local Union No. 278 of Corpus Christi. I am really glad to see that at last the "electrical wives" have been noticed by their attendance at the conventions. I attended the 1946 convention in San Francisco and found it to be very interesting and entertaining. I too feel that some form of convention would be well attended by the wives. I believe this would mean the forming of more auxiliaries, which are a big help to the locals. So many of the wives fail to understand unionism until they join the auxiliaries and get educated to the wonderful things the union does and can mean to their hus-

bands and themselves and families. The Texas Federation of Labor recognizes the auxiliaries and we have three votes, which really makes us feel an important cog in the wheel.

We have a very active auxiliary—around 60 members on roll—40 of whom are very active.

For the past two years we have done the mending for the "Boy's City" of Corpus Christi. Also, have made pajamas, hemmed sheets and other sewing. We furnished leather and other upholstery material for several couches.

We donated \$50 for linens for the Girl's Club.

Some civic organizations seem to be surprised when they find a union organization that is charity-minded.

After the local's meeting October 13, we served pie, cake and coffee to the men. From the way it was eaten and their thanks, we know that it was greatly appreciated.

We always try to help in times of sickness and death, by taking meals to the bereaved ones and performing other services needed.

Plans are being made now for an old-fashioned Christmas tree and party for the members of L. U. No. 278 and their families. This is to be on December 22. Santa Claus will sure have to carry a large bag that night.

Our members have been very active this year, working on political committees—calling people to get out and vote, putting out posters and cards. We have held several instructive discussions in our meetings on how important it is for each and every one to vote.

In August we held a contest to see who could find the most union labels on things they had purchased. It was quite amazing to know the number you can find, once you look. The ladies have been much more label-minded, since.

We hope to add several new members to our auxiliary at the Christmas party, as a party of this kind always gives us the opportunity to meet more of the wives.

I think more of the local unions should be urged to form auxiliaries. I know they would find them helpful to them in every way.

Here's to more auxiliaries in '49—see you in Houston in '50.

MYRTLE MCMASTER,
President.

L. U. No. 569, San Diego, Calif.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians Local No. 569 in San Diego, Calif., had a lovely installation dinner at the Park

Manor Hotel on October 22. The new officers for the year are: Frankie Dudley, president; Mrs. Pinkie Ferguson, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, secretary; and Mrs. Lorraine Parkman, treasurer. The committees appointed were: Ways and Means, Mrs. Mabel Moorhead and Mrs. Margaret Jaromesack; Sympathy, Mrs. Cleo Taylor; Entertainment, Mrs. Blanche McGovern and Mrs. Boots Collins; and Publicity, Mrs. Jeanette McCann.

The auxiliary delegates to the auxiliary council are: Ethel Beasty, Della Peterson, Mabel Moorhead, Margaret Jaromesack and Jeanette McCann.

We have two meetings each month, the day meeting is the second Thursday and the night meeting is the last Tuesday. Our day meetings are pot-luck luncheons held in the home of one of our members.

At our day meetings we are now making two quilts as our money-making project of the year. We are making a large quilt with hand-painted flowers on each block and a smaller child's quilt using nursery motifs in each block.

The night meetings are our business meetings. At the close of the meeting we play games and refreshments are served.

Our auxiliary is very much interested in what the other auxiliaries are doing. We hope to exchange ideas through this column.

JEANETTE MCCANN,
Publicity Chairman.

L. U. No. 160, Minneapolis, Minn.

We are celebrating our tenth anniversary. I'll try and bring you up to date since writing you in November, 1947.

Last year's Christmas party was held at the Richard Prout home near New Brighton. Names were drawn for gifts for members and their husbands. An inexpensive humorous gift was given the men. This makes a party very interesting.

A white elephant sale was held in February by past presidents. This brings in extra revenue for the treasury.

Our executive board met in February and made plans for the entire year. A bingo party was held at the Rudolph home in March. This was very successful.

Four members serve lunch and bring door prizes at each regular monthly meeting. Names are selected for serving in alphabetical order. A prize is raffled off at each meeting donated by the winner of the previous month.

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Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

The AFL Convention

Those of us fortunate enough to have attended the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati had a richly rewarding experience. For the convention was distinguished both by its progressive, forward-looking program and by the roster of speakers, who had subjects of unusual and compelling interest.

Coming as it did soon after the national elections, the convention was notable, too, for its atmosphere of buoyancy and good will. The delegates obviously were in a happy frame of mind. It was equally obvious that labor's newly-won prestige was not a thing to be taken lightly. The mood of the convention was established by the knowledge that labor had, in a sense, been given a heavy trust by its successful role in the elections, both state and national. There is no question but that labor is going to talk with a larger voice in national affairs, and this is all to the good. Labor's voice, contrary to that of the National Association of Manufacturers, can and will be a constructive influence in American life. That voice will be heard as the New Year and the eighty-first Congress begin their lives.

Reaction Typified

Among the most hidebound and reactionary members of the American press, the New York *Journal of Commerce* holds a foremost position. Consistently pandering to the worst instincts of big business, and making great pretense to having an objective finger on the economic pulse of the country, it is a newspaper truly distinguished for its lack of news and its superabundance of ill-informed, misinformed comment. By means beyond the ken of average folk, it consistently hits large business firms over the head for substantial amounts of advertising of the type called "institutional." This type of advertising advertises the company, and not the products made by it.

So certain was the *Journal of Commerce* that Thomas E. Dewey would be elected that it put out its November 3 edition on the assumption that Dewey had been elected. A half dozen front-page stories deal with what President-elect Dewey could be expected to do for business, what the election meant for labor, and so on. The significance of the election, said this sorry

rag, was that the "Taft-Hartley Act is here to stay."

After pulling one of the most colossal journalistic blunders of all time, the *Journal of Commerce*, if it ate crow, did so unnoticed. While some of the other kept members of the press, who had accepted Dewey's election as foregone but did not put out editions announcing his election, were forthright enough to indulge in some self-criticism on the morning after, the *Journal of Commerce* remained unrepentant. What is more, it had the effrontery, a few days later, to offer an editorial entitled "The President's Labor Dilemma," the burden of which was that the Taft-Hartley Law is a good law and that President Truman finds himself in a dilemma because of the Democrats' pledge to repeal it. This pledge, the paper says, was "strictly a vote-getting appeal. . . . The campaign oratory, discounted while it was being poured out, now assumes an ominous importance, and organized labor obviously is taking the 'repeal' pledge seriously."

Labor obviously is. The chain of reasoning, however, employed by the *Journal of Commerce* in arriving at that conclusion is a choice example of that paper's flimflammy, doubletalk, and big business gobbledegook. Dropping these, and rephrasing the quotation in straightforward English, it would read: "The Democrats made a vote-getting appeal for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. This plank, along with others in the platform, had greater appeal than any offered by the Republicans, and only a misguided mountebank would be capable of observing that campaign oratory now assumes ominous importance. The only ominous thing about this election, which is really not so ominous after all, is that a few pollsters will have to take up other lines of employment or get a completely new set of crystal balls. Come to think of it, it would not be a bad thing if some editorial writers, especially those of the curious type that write for the *Journal of Commerce*, also took up new lines of endeavor."

The Pressure Is On

When the American Legion censures the real estate lobby for handing out misleading information, that's news. For the fact is that the Legion generally has seen eye-to-eye with the real estate boys in the matter of a long-range housing program; that is, they have been against such a program.

Thus when the recently concluded convention of the Legion in Miami voted to notify the National Association of Real Estate Boards that the Legion is interested in providing public housing for "veterans of low incomes," evidence was provided that real pressure is building up in conservative circles for passage of something equivalent to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill.

Commenting on the Legion's belated action, our esteemed weekly contemporary, *Labor*, had this to say: "If Legion representatives in Washington had taken a strong position, even during the reactionary 80th Congress, they could have forced through the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill or something as good. When they finally got into action it was too late."

British Production

Britain's Trades Union Congress has received a report from the Anglo-American Productivity Council, which suggests ways and means of increasing British production. The fact that there is greater man-hour output in the United States than there is in Great Britain is explained by the fact that the amount of industrial power or energy which is available per worker in United States factories is twice that available per worker in British factories.

This fact has great significance in view of the forthcoming visits of British experts to this country to study our production methods. There has been a tendency in some quarters to attribute lower man-hour output in Britain to less efficient and less able workers. In fairness to our fellow British trades unionists, whose wartime efforts were more demanding and more exhausting than our own, such stories should be scotched. As a matter of fact, they are scotched by the facts given above.

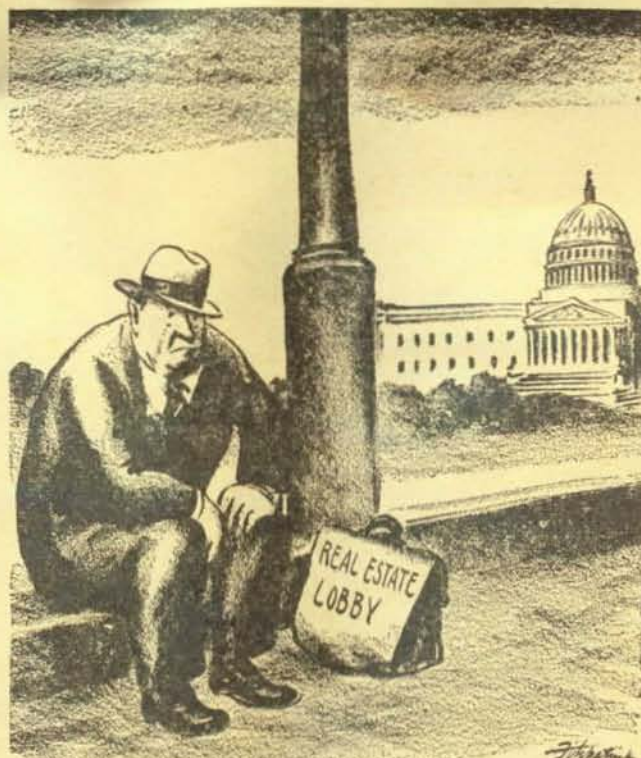
Another Campaign

A nation-wide advertising campaign, whose purpose is to tell the American people in simple language how their economic system works, is now running in a large list of newspapers and magazines. It goes without saying that the Advertising Council, Inc., the nonprofit organization which is conducting the campaign, hopes that the campaign will be a powerful weapon against communism. Everyone who has the welfare of America at heart will join in this hope.

Without attempting to pre-judge this campaign, which fortunately hasn't been attended by the whoop-de-doo that ordinarily goes with the launching of a big advertising campaign, one may rise to ask if it is not foredoomed to be an unsuccessful effort, and solely because of the limitation of the power of words. The cleverest, the smartest, and the shrewdest words in the lexicon of the advertising copy writers won't succeed in selling democracy as well as one small, affirmative act of positive good. Actions indeed talk louder than words.

One might query, too, if this advertising campaign

EVICTED



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

might not have been better employed in directing its message beyond, instead of within, our continental shores. Our overseas propaganda, it is admitted by many, has severe shortcomings. And it is overseas, not at home (actions of the House Un-American Activities Committee to the contrary) that we need to make converts to democracy. For the overwhelming majority of Americans *are* democrats, do believe in democracy and do dislike communism intensely.

Right now, it looks as though America's selling job could best be undertaken in France, in Greece and in China, to name only a few.

Milk Prices

The price of milk is a matter of concern to nearly every family in the land. The present price of this basic food averages 100 per cent more than the 1939 price. Recently, in St. Louis, two large dairies were convicted of conspiring to fix prices. The prosecutor, summing up the Government's case, said competition meant that "when the product goes down, you go down to meet the price. What they (the dairies) did was to raise the price to conform with the other fellow's advance. . . . After OPA, the companies, controlling 63 per cent of the milk business, decided to regulate prices in their own interest, not the interest of the public."

Check this statement with what has happened in your own community and see if it doesn't cover the situation.

Questions and Answers

Q. How can I operate a 12 h.p., 3-phase, 149-volts, 106 $\frac{2}{3}$ -cycle, A.C. motor on either 220-volt, 60-cycle, 3-phase, A. C. or 110-volt, 60-cycle, single phase A. C.? This motor will operate on as low as 90 volts, pulling a fan. What type transformer will be necessary and what means can be employed to overcome the difference in the cycles?

F. E. LUCAND,
Osawatomie, Kans.

A. This must be a very high speed motor and unless this speed is needed it will be cheaper to buy a new motor. However, in order to use this motor on a 220-volt, 60-cycle, 3-phase service you must use a frequency changer, whose stator is connected to the 60-cycle power and whose rotor is driven by an auxiliary motor also connected to the 60-cycle power. The speed of this auxiliary motor is regulated to cause the frequency changer to produce a voltage of the desired frequency. This voltage is taken off by means of slip rings. There must be a frequency changer manufactured which will give 106 $\frac{2}{3}$ cycle at 149 volts, but they are not known by us. However, no matter what the voltage may be it can always be transformed to the desired voltage to run this motor when the frequency is obtained. A simple diagram is shown below.

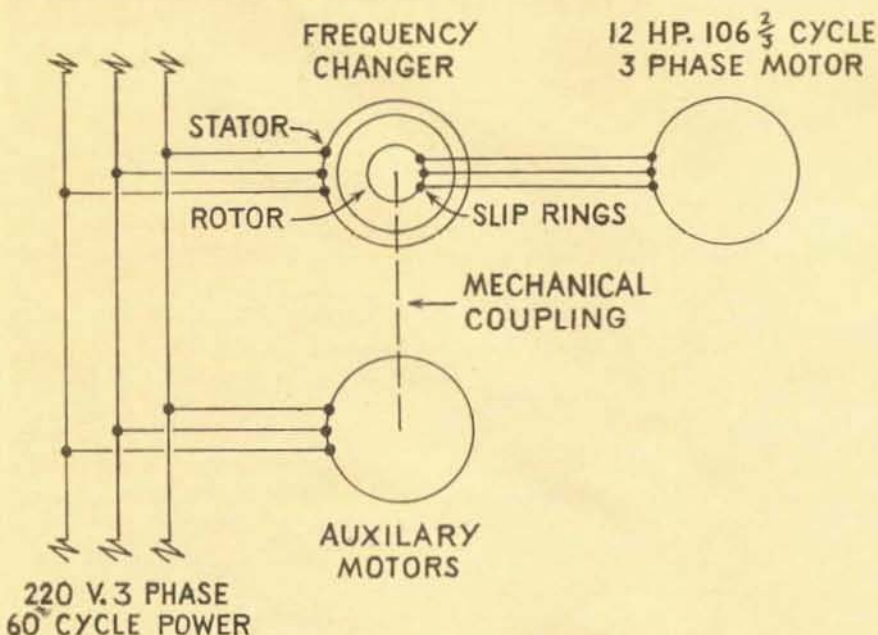


Diagram is drawn to illustrate answer to question asked above by Brother F. E. Lucand, of Osawatomie, Kans.

Comment

We wish to acknowledge with appreciation the letters from Brothers S. A. Di Giamalo, L. U. No. 11, Los Angeles; W. E. Shreffler, Milwaukee; Ira Decker, L. U. 1353, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Dimmick, L. U. 11, Los Angeles; Henry J. Toczko, L. U. 3, New York, and R. C. Knight, L. U. 48, Woodland, Wash. All these letters used fundamentally the same criticism of our answer to Brother Henry Nowakowski's query in the October issue, as to why a 15 amp. fuse will open on a 110-volt circuit the same as it will open on a 220-volt circuit when the current exceeds 15 amp. although the wattage is doubled.

The letters stated that the fuse opens because $\text{Power} = \text{Current}^2 \times \text{Resistance}$ regardless of the voltage. This is quite correct in regard to the fundamental theory of what causes the fuse to blow for the fuse is made of a definite resistance, which for normal room temperature will carry the rated current at 110 or 220 volts. When the fuse is subjected to 440 volts it is of different construction. Likewise if the temperature of the room is exceedingly hot as is the case in a boiler room, the fuse will blow with the same size motor or load on the line, because the resistance of the fuse is

increased. Likewise the resistance is decreased when the fuse is used in a refrigerator.

However, our answer was prompted by the question being stated in terms of Power or Wattage = Volts \times Current and so we tried to answer the Volt Amp. confusion and not by the Resistance—Amp. fundamental theory for blowing fuses, viz., if a 15 amp. fuse is in a 110-volt circuit at normal temperature the circuit will carry 1650 watts or 15 a. \times 110 v. Whereas in a 220-volt circuit at normal temperature and if 15 amperes of current is flowing through the entire circuit in both ungrounded leads, there is 3300 watts present or 220 v. \times 15 a. A 220-volt circuit can be broken down into two separate 110-volt circuits to ground or neutral. We did not state that this 220-volt circuit was a 3-wire system and one is entirely correct in stating that there would be no current in the neutral if both ungrounded leads were carrying the same amount of current in a single phase, 3-wire system. This has been printed in several past issues. We merely pointed out that the 220-volt circuit is equivalent to 2—110 v. \times 15 a. or 3300 watts total and a 15 amp. fuse should be used in each ungrounded lead even though it is the same current in both "legs."

One of the letters stated that only one fuse is necessary in a 220-volt circuit. That is also correct from a safety standpoint if one is discussing a single phase system, but this is not allowed by code. Nor are two fuses allowed for protection in a 3-phase system by code.

We sincerely hope that this explains our answer and clarifies Brother Nowakowski's dilemma in terms of wattage = volts \times amperes and that the fuse melts because of IR and not EXI.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR: I noticed an inquiry pertaining to the identification of 3 ϕ motor leads. Perhaps the contents of my letter which follows will be of some help in the matter. This information was given while I was undergoing my apprenticeship schooling.

First I shall speak about a Star connected motor. With the nine motor leads there are four (4) separate circuits. T7, T8 and T9 may be located and marked permanently with an ohm-meter, test-lamp or buzzer. The

sequence in which they are marked is immaterial. The other three circuits may be determined simply by any two leads which will give a circuit. Each pair should be marked temporarily T1-T4, T2-T5, or T3-T6 respectively.

Now comes the voltage test. A compensator should be used on a motor too large for across the line starting. The motor may be connected to a 220-volt source of power, connecting leads marked T7, T8, T9 to the line. The remaining leads are to be left disconnected. The motor should be started and brought up to line voltage; motor running no-load.

The voltage across the open circuits T1-T4, T2-T5, T3-T6 should be measured. This voltage should be slightly under 127 volts, and should be the same on each of the three circuits.

With the motor still running, connect T4 to T7 and measure voltage across leads T1 and T8; also across T1 and T9. Both voltages should be of the same value and equal.

If the voltages are about 355 volts, leads T1 and T4 should be marked permanently. If the voltages are about 127 volts, interchange connections T1 and T4 and change T1 and T4 tags accordingly. Recheck voltage. If new readings approximate 335 volts, make markings permanent on T1 and T4.

Should the voltages, as measured across T1 to T8, or T1 to T9 be unequal, disconnect T4 and T7. Try connecting lead T4 to either of the other leads T8 or T9 until an equal reading is obtained between T1 and the two remaining leads of the internal star connection.

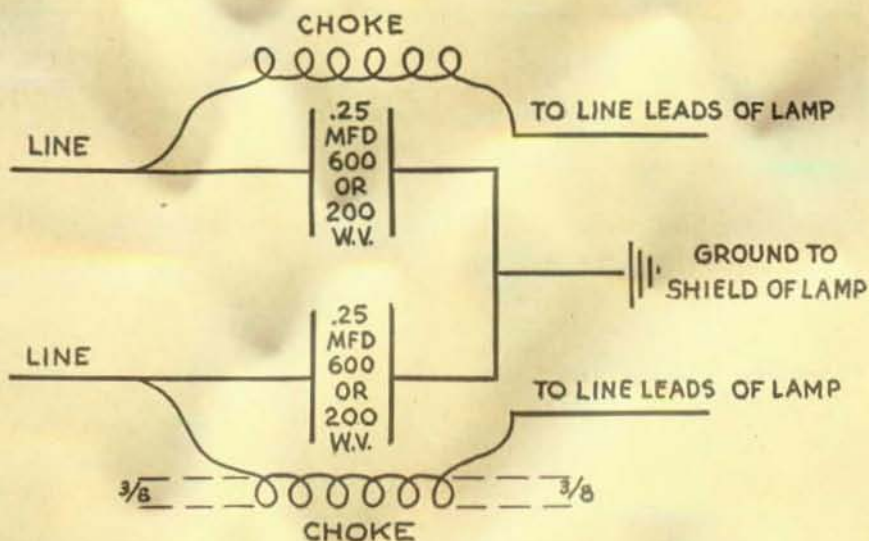
If the voltages are about 335 volts the leads of the circuits may be marked permanently according to the figure at bottom of letter.

If the voltages are about 127 volts, interchange leads marked T1 and T4 and change T1 and T4 tags accordingly. Recheck voltage. If new readings approximate 335 volts, the circuits tested may be marked permanently according to the figure.

The same procedure should be followed with circuits T2-T5, T3-T6.

When the leads have all been permanently marked, with motor running and T7, T8 and T9 still as terminal leads, connect T4, T5 and T6 together and take voltage readings between T1, T2, T3. The voltage should indicate approximately 220 volts.

For a further check the motor should be shut down and reconnected, using leads T1, T2, T3 for line leads with T4, T5, T6 connected together and T7, T8, T9 disconnected. Care should be taken to connect the line that was on T7 to T1, the one that was on T8 to T2, and the one on T9 to T3. The direction of rotation should be the same as with the previous connection.



EDITOR: Brother Tupman asked for a filter on fluorescent lights to prevent pickup on radio. Here at Wella Gardner Co., radio manufacturers, we had to find the answer to the same question, for our factory uses fluorescent lights extensively. We solved the problem with the condensers and chokes as shown in my drawing. We wound chokes to the frequency of the lights. Starting with 10, we wound until we found 29 turns to match. If there is no conduit or BX to fluorescent, Tupman will have to string third wire for ground, or run single wire up wall, across beam or whatever the problem he has in his home, shop or factory to run third wire as long as you get good ground to lamp.

I put filter in my home with open wires and didn't even use ground from .25 MFD condenser to lamp and it worked well. We also put fine mesh screen across shield at reflector and grounded it. Also took small mesh

copper screen, made a sleeve around tube and soldered pig tail to screen and grounded the shield. This cut out a lot of interference. If Brother Tupman gets no sense out of this, he can get in touch with me and I will gladly send him a sample, which will be worth all the time he wastes and there will be no charge for "trying to help a Brother."

RALPH MICHELS
4509 Dover Street
Chicago, Ill.
(L. U. 1031)

The above diagram and letter are published in response to request asked by Brother Vern Tupman, Victoria, B. C., Canada, in the November JOURNAL for a means of preventing a fluorescent tube from causing radio interference. We are grateful for Brother Michels' offering and hope that it solves the trouble.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

The motor is now ready to connect and operate on 220 volts by connecting T4, T5, T6 together, and using T1-T7 as one lead, T2-T8 as another line lead, T3-T9 as the third.

For Delta connections some method of determining resistances should be used.

First find the three separate circuits by any testing means.

Leads T1, T2, T3 should next be located. By measuring the resistance in each of the three circuits, it will be found that the resistance between one of the leads and the other two is equal and approximately one-half the value of the resistance between the other two. The leads thus located may be permanently marked T1, T2, T3. The remaining leads in the circuit with T1 may be marked temporarily T4-T9. The leads with T2 may be marked T5-T7; with T3 mark T6 and T8.

Connect motor to 220 v. line and run (not away from same, but oper-

ate). Terminals T1, T4 and T9 should be used as line leads, all other terminals to be left disconnected. All leads will be alive, so be alert. T4 and T7 should be connected together and voltage read between T1 and T2. If the voltage is 440, the markings are correct.

If the voltage is approximately 380 volts, interchange (T5 and T7) and (T4 and T9) and read voltage again.

If voltage is 220 volts, interchange both T5-T7 and T4-T9.

When the voltage is found to be 440, mark T5, T4, T7 and T9 permanently, taking care that a voltage reading of 440 volts is obtained between T1 and T2 when T4 and T7 are connected together.

A similar test should be made of the circuit containing T3. The lead which when connected to T8 produces a reading of 440 v. between T1 and T3 should be permanently marked T6; the remaining lead T8.

(Continued on page 38)

New Electrical Products

Conduit Calculator Offered by Engineer

A new pocket-size calculator that instantly shows the correct conduit size for circuit conductors has been designed by L. E. Van Halst, an electrical engineer of Kalamazoo, Mich., and a member of I. B. E. W.

The calculator is a dial-type, with 4-inch revolving plastic discs. One side shows the conduit size for a given number of conductors; the other shows branch circuit ratings for 3-phase motors. It is simple to operate and eliminates long, troublesome paperwork with complex tables and formulas.

The Van Halst Calculator, believed to be the only device of its type available, is now being marketed by mail only. It is priced at \$3.00, post-paid or C. O. D., with satisfaction guaranteed. Orders may be sent to Van Halst Calculator, Box 317, Wolcottville, Ind.

Adjustable Speed Motor Aids Canned Beer Output

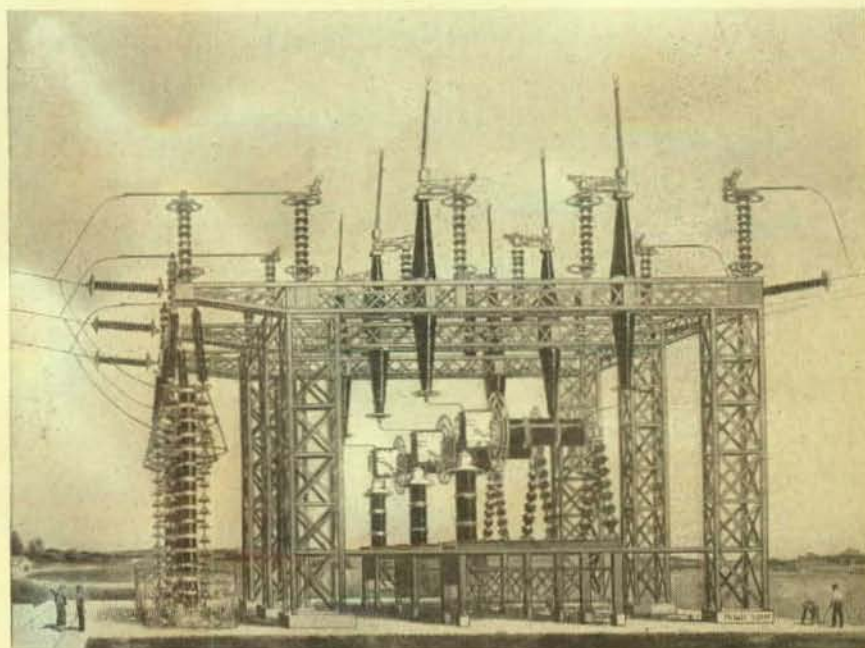
The installation of an adjustable speed motor to operate a new high-speed filling and closing unit has enabled the Jacob Ruppert Brewery of New York City to increase its output of canned beer without sacrificing any of the previous quality controls or production safety factors.

According to the Continental Can Company, designers of the new closing unit, the motor is the first of its kind ever installed in a brewery on this type of equipment.



The three-to-one stepless adjustable operating speed offered by the G-E motor enables the brewer to vary his output of cans from 105 to 315 per minute. Previous drives for this type of equipment usually consisted of motors with only fixed operating speeds

Design for Switching Unit for Grand Coulee Dam



Power circuit breakers, rated to interrupt short circuits of 10,000,000 kva in three cycles or less and to reclose the circuit in 20 cycles or less, are being supplied for Grand Coulee Dam.

Nine 230-kv, 3-phase factory-built switching units embodying the power circuit breaker, interlocked disconnecting switches, current transformers and supporting structure have been ordered by the Bureau of Reclamation for this project.

A highly successful series of field tests were conducted at Grand Coulee early this year on one of the breaker units. These tests confirmed previous laboratory design tests and indicated that the breakers will successfully meet their assigned ratings with ample margins of safety. Among the tests made at Grand Coulee were a

series of reclosing tests in which the highest reclosing speeds ever recorded on a 230-kv system were successfully attained.

Uniformly high interrupting speed at all values of current is achieved by the use of the impulse principle of interruption wherein blasts of oil are driven by a piston arrangement across multiple break contacts.

High speed reclosure is accomplished by means of a new pneumatic operating mechanism having low inertia moving parts.

Other features of the design are: the very low oil content of the breaker as compared with conventional tank type breakers; complete coordination and factory production of all elements of the switching unit including the structure; ease of maintenance and smaller space requirements.

or motors with two speeds with belt speed-changing devices, which often developed maintenance problems.

An air cylinder used in conjunction with a hydraulic clutch provides a braking system on the new unit which enables it to stop within 1½ to 2 cans, taking less than ½ second when the unit is being operated at maximum speed. This feature represents a considerable saving in damaged cans and wasted beer in the event of a jam.

Since the installation of the adjustable speed motor, the work of the operator of this unit has been greatly

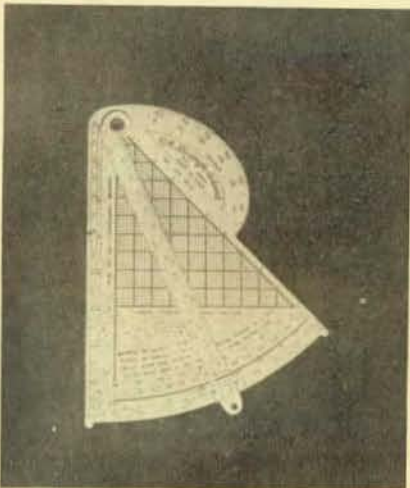
reduced. In making speed changes, it was formerly necessary for him to change motor speeds by manually adjusting the belt speed-changing device. He now controls the entire unit by a finger tip dial which permits instant change to any desired speed.

According to the past experience of the plant engineers, the most efficient method of cleaning these units is to wash them while running at the slowest speed. Here again the finger tip dial which gives full range control represents a saving in time and increased efficiency.

Calculating Device Made By New Jersey Brother

"I am enclosing a picture of an electrical calculating device which I made and have been selling for about a year.

It would help me a lot if you saw fit to publish this device under "New Electrical Products" in the JOURNAL.



"This calculator is pocket size and called an A. C. Triangle-Octant. It indicates KW., KVA., RKVA., P. F., R. F. and angle, when set to most any two of them. The price is \$3.00, including a pouch and instruction booklet.

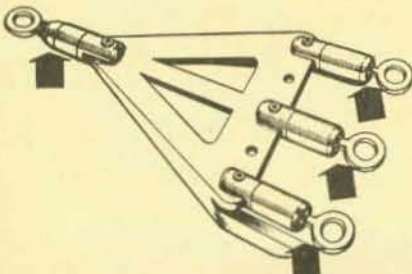
"The patent was granted in 1946, but I did not make much effort at sales because I was obliged to make them by hand. Now I have found a firm which can supply me with them in quantity.

"GUY W. MCCOSHEN,
"545 Valley St., Orange, N. J.
"(Member L. U. 1335)."

Wire Stringing Device Made by Kansas Man

W. L. Flagler, of 1507 North Green Street, Wichita, Kans., and a member of the I. B. E. W., advertises his new wire stringing device in the following letter to "all line superintendents everywhere":

"Does your line foreman have trouble with your present overhead wire stringing device, such as twisting or



Arrows Indicate Ball Bearings

hanging up on cross arms? Avoid all this by using a 'Flagler Wire Stringing Device' constructed with ball bearings and runners to avoid loss of time in stringing your lines. My device requires 11,500 pounds breaking test, approximate shipping weight eight pounds. All orders promptly filled by express or mail order. Size 10 1/2" x 21".

"Order now and save on line construction. Just a few days in service will more than pay for the stringing device.

"Direct from factory to you for only \$29.75."

Larger Units Are Added To Firm's Transformers

Westinghouse announces the addition of 25 and 37 1/2 kva transformers to its line of CSPB units for banked-secondary operation. Designed with all the protective features of the CSP distribution transformers and of existing smaller sizes of CSPB transformers, the new larger units make possible extension of banked-secondary operation for even heavier concentration of load that was previously possible.

Better voltage regulation with the high proportion of motor load required today by typical residential and commercial load can be obtained by paralleling the secondaries of a



group of CSPB transformers supplied from the same primary feeder. Increased diversity among the larger groups of consumers that can be served from a banked-secondary permits a smaller amount of transformer installed capacity for the area that would be necessary if it were served by isolated transformers.

Proper coordination among these larger CSPB transformers in case of overloads or faults on the secondary is provided by newly developed, high-interrupting-capacity, type BR sec-

ondary breakers built into the CSPB transformers. Unusual conditions on any section of the secondary will be isolated by these breakers without affecting the remainder of the bank or producing any tendency to cascade. A faulty transformer will be completely isolated from the system by the combined operation of the primary protective links and the secondary breakers.

Uniform Light Essential To Bedtime Reading

Myrtle Fahsbender and Priscilla Presbrey, home lighting experts, have pointed out in a report to the Technical Conference of the Illuminating Engineering Society that both ade-



quate, uniform light on the page and general room illumination are essential to bedtime reading comfort.

Two wall units, one using a 40-watt fluorescent lamp, and the other using a 150-watt incandescent lamp bulb, have surpassed 17 bed lighting installations studied in a bedroom built for investigation at the Westinghouse Lamp Division plant, Bloomfield, N. J.

The fluorescent wall unit, almost as wide as a single bed, is a white enameled fixture open at the top and bottom. It contains a front panel of narrow vertical metal strips backed by white diffusing plastic. It provides 56 units (footcandles) of light.

The incandescent unit is a Certified Lamp Makers pin-up with a 13-inch diameter silk shade and a glass and metal reflector. It provides 60 units of light on the test reading material, which is adequate for prolonged reading in bed.

Miss Fahsbender stated that table lamps are second-best for bedtime reading. Table lamps must be chosen carefully, however, with respect to table and bed height.

The lighting expert added that lighting units clamped to the head of the bed generally cannot be recommended. When mounted on the new low headboards, some of them virtually require a reader to sit on his shoulders.

Miss Fahsbender said the tests showed that bedroom spotlights too frequently cause excessive brightness on the page.

A Day as a B.A.

Knock, knock, knock went the knocker—
ring, ring, ring went the bell
I pried my tired eyes open and said to
myself "what the hell!"
I quickly opened the front door and what
do I see but a "stew"
Who says "Walt, tonight I got fired;
now what am I going to do?"

"Go home to bed," I tell him, "and come
see me tomorrow at nine."
Right now, thinks I, if we never meet,
that will still be fine.
So I crawl back under the covers and
close my weary eyes
When the phone starts in a jaggling;
boy, what an unpleasant surprise.

I wearily reach for my slippers and sneak
a quick peak at the clock
It can't be, I say, for the darn thing
says three, and I'd like to give it a sock.
Perhaps one of my kids is in trouble, is
the first thing that comes to my mind,
But the guy that answers my frantic
"hello" is a journeyman wireman, I find.

"Say, Walt," he starts in to bellow, "this
here is a tip-off you see
For I think my bloomin' contractor is
working a rat next to me.
I would have called you sooner but a
gang was here playing cards
I hope I caused you no trouble, but I
want you to check at the yards."

My wife woke me promptly at seven, while
I for "five minutes more" beg
But she says "you've a meeting at eight,
boy, and you'd best be shaking a leg.
Now tonight is our anniversary, so be
sure that you get home on time
For I've guests a-coming for dinner and
I don't want you missing this time."

There's six guys waiting to see me out-
side my office door,
"Say Walt," says one; "now, listen," says
the next, and I know my day is started
for sure.

"Come in," I say and unlock the door,
then gasp as I see the mail
And on my desk is a note from a friend
about a scab I must trail;

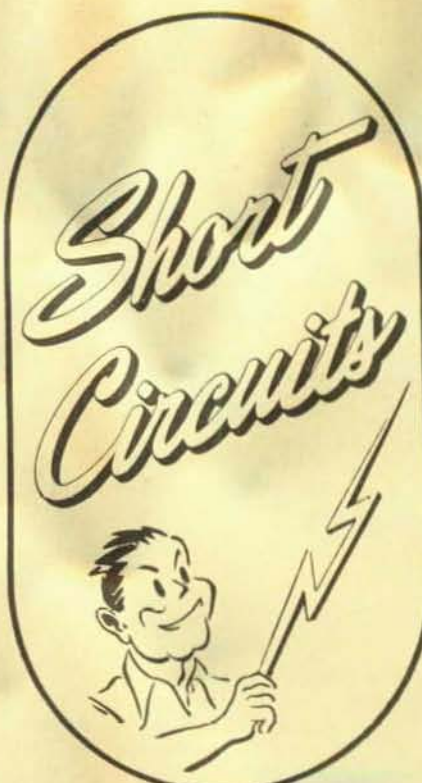
By noon I'm dead from a splitting head
but my work is but half done.
So I skip my lunch with the rest of the
bunch and grab some coffee and run;
By five I'm alive but am staggering a bit
from the load of work I've faced
But I caught the rat—replaced the stew—
and also the scab I traced.

I pat myself for a job well done and
decide to start for home
As I reach for my hat the office door
slams and in come some boys from
Nome.

"I'm just leavin' boys," I cagily say as
I edge myself to the door
"This can't wait, Walt, it's got to be
now," they howl as they hit the floor.

By six-thirty we're through and my dinner
is due and I can just make it on time
But I never got far, I had just reached my
car, when a B.A. stopped me this time:
"There's a scab down the road doing your
work and he also is chiseling on me."
So together we go to run down this bo;
and I don't make it home you can see.

When I finally got in at a quarter to ten
my wife looked as mad as can be
And she says kind of hurt like I'd done
her dirt, "Don't bother explaining to me.



The guests have gone home and the dinner
is cold, but I'll make you a fresh pot of
tea."

"Don't bother," says I, "I'm too tired to
try, to stay up to drink it you see."

So I hit the hay and call it a day.
Brother my feet feel like they're lead,
My bones ache and creak, my knees have
a squeak and I have a pain in my head;
I'm too tired to sleep, then I hear a horn
beep, and I shudder to think it's for me.
So I cover my head and pretend I am
dead; it's the end of my day yes siree.

Oh well, the grind may kill us but
we'll have fun trying . . .

WALT GALLANT, B. M. & F. S.,
L. U. No. 191.

A Gang of Toughs

(This bit of verse Brother Ashdown
tells us, was written for the Hydro Elec-
tric Power Commission of Ontario several
years ago. He thought some of the Short
Circuit readers might like it.)

The hydro is a big concern,
It hires many men
It works them while there's work to do
Then lays them off again.
But there's work to do in all the towns
They travel near and far.
Some go in trains, some go in trucks
While others drive a car.
Old timers there are mighty tough
They gamble, drink and swear.
When payday comes some shoot the dice,
While others rip and tear.
And then again there's younger chaps
Who never cared to sin,
Till working for this big concern
They started tasting gin.
But all of them are hardy men
And duty never shirk
In fog and rain and snow and sleet
They're game to do their work.

Hard work there is, I'll vouch for this
I'll swear it by the stars
There's miles and miles of holes to dig
With shovels, spoons and bars.
And then there's mighty holes to set.
They'll average fifty feet.
And when you see them all alive,
You'll think the job's complete.
But that's not all—not nearly half,
In fact we've just begun,
There are many men with belts and spurs
They think the job's just fun.
But danger lurks, you needn't laugh
For if they make a miss
I'll leave to you the awful fate
That really comes from this.
One man's burnt, another's dead,
They say a wire flashed,
But to you and me the fact remains,
A good guy's chips are cashed.
So wonder you what makes them drink
And have a real good time
While working on this big concern
Their chance ain't worth a dime
But the bridge game's played,
The party's on,
It is a gala night
These guys have made it possible
For they supplied the light.

JAMES E. ASHDOWN.
L. U. 1409.

1949

As we reach the crossroads of another
year,
With various turns, to take our choice,
We must pick the right one, be sure to
heed

The sound advice of our conscience' voice:

"Why tread the dreary, thorny roads,
To grope for grief long left behind,
When easy ways are within our reach
With highways of harmony to be com-
bined.

"Why drift in dreadful, dead-end alleys,
That are sure to lead to destruction's
door,
When stretching before us are paths of
progress,
That are free from strife and fear of
war!"

All fellow travelers bravely must combine
For a peaceful voyage in 'forty-nine!

A Bit o' Luck,
AHE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

The Rest Period

The working day has just begun.
We toil away 'till day is done.
Refreshed by hours of sleep and rest,
Since yesterday we have been blessed.

But human being that we are,
Our energy doesn't go so far,
But then the resting period soon
Will quickly put us back in tune.

When therefore ten o'clock draws near,
And that familiar buzz we hear,
We hurriedly dig up a dime
Because you see it's coffee time.

And so when at this time of day
That sweet aroma drifts our way,
We know that Lynn and Crystal dear
Are there to fill our cups with "cheer."

SAM FREEDBERG,
L. U. No. 1031.

NLRB Elections Won by the I. B. E. W.

Following is a summary of recent certifications by the National Labor Relations Board, as they affected the I. B. E. W.:

McDonnell Aircraft Corp., Robertson, Mo. Certified (for construction and maintenance electricians, helpers and apprentices): I. B. E. W., which received all of the 39 votes cast.

Niagara Hudson Power Corp., West Syracuse, N. Y. Certified (for production, maintenance and distribution employees): I. B. E. W., which received 937 votes; 513 against.

Radio Station WNOE, New Orleans, La. Certified (for chief engineer, staff engineers and technicians): I. B. E. W., which received all of the six votes cast.

NLRB Notes

D. W. Richardson, president and business manager of L. U. No. 1001,

gives us the following results of the NLRB election held at the Hazard Insulated Wire Works, a division of the Okonite Company.

Production workers:

612 voted in favor of union shop
5 voted against union shop

Office and clerical workers:

70 voted in favor of union shop
12 voted against union shop

J. Edward Sedgwick, business manager of L. U. No. 1306, gives us the following result of the NLRB union shop election with the Illinois Power Co.:

Total eligible voters.... 597
Total number of votes.. 547
For union shop..... 532
Against union shop..... 15

The Attorney General said: "These are others in a series of cases brought by the Department of Justice to eliminate restraints of trade in those industries that rely for their patronage upon purchases by Federal, State and local governments."

Herbert A. Bergson, Assistant At-

torney General in charge of the Anti-trust Division, said: "The department's program in behalf of public purchasing has already disclosed that our municipalities have been forced to make large purchases of vital commodities in a monopolistic market."

"In the instant cases the defendants together control over 90 per cent of all street lighting equipment sold in the United States and their sales of this product to municipalities and public utilities in 1947 exceeded 10 million dollars."

The civil suit seeks a decree from the court: (1) enjoining the defendants from continuing their price-fixing contracts, (2) requiring the defendant Union Metal to divest itself of control over the competing companies it had purchased with the assistance of the other defendants, and (3) requiring the defendants to sell street lighting parts to all prospective customers on uniform terms.

The case was handled by Attorneys Donald P. McHugh, William T. Foley and William H. McManus of Washington, in cooperation with George Derr, chief of the Great Lakes Regional Office of the Anti-trust Division, under the supervision of Edward P. Hodges, chief, and Victor H. Kramer, assistant chief, of the Complaints Section.

Firms Indicted on Anti-Trust Charges

Attorney General Tom C. Clark recently announced the filing in Federal court in Cleveland, Ohio, of a four-count indictment against the five leading manufacturers of street lighting equipment and seven of their officers and directors for violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

At the same time a civil anti-trust action was filed by the Department against the same manufacturers to enjoin a continuation of the charged violations.

The following were named defendants in the indictment:

General Electric Company, A. F. Dickerson and F. D. Crowther, of Lynn, Mass.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation, W. F. White and E. C. Huerkamp, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Line Material Company, Dale H. Swanson, vice president, and Karl M. Kline, Sales Manager of Milwaukee, Wis.

Union Metal Manufacturing Company and C. A. Orr, chairman, Board of Directors, of Canton, Ohio.

Pacific Union Metal Company, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Holophane Company, Inc., of New York, N. Y.

The indictment charges that the defendants have excluded others from the opportunity to compete in the street lighting business and agreed to eliminate competition among themselves.

Among the means which it is charged were used to monopolize the industry are buying up competitors, refusing to sell street lighting parts to the remaining competitors, price-fixing and allocating sales territories.

VICTORY AT KEARNY

Readers of the JOURNAL have been impressed recently by the way the I. B. E. W. has been rolling up victories in NLRB elections being held all over the country. Each month I. B. E. W.'s percentage of successes has been rising.

A special victory was won this month at Kearny, N. J., at the run-off election held November 18 for employees of Western Electric in that area.

The organizing campaign in this district has been going on for some time and our I. B. E. W. representatives and organizers have been forced to cope with a great deal of bitter and untruthful propaganda circulated by our opponents, the C. I. O., the Communications Workers of America and the unaffiliated Western Electric Employees Association union. The opposition put on an expensive, high-pressure campaign.

The I. B. E. W. merely stated facts to the Western Electric employees. That these employees were impressed by the sincerity and good will of the I. B. E. W. was borne out in the election results.

The NLRB conducted the first election on October 13 and 14 with the following tallies:

I. B. E. W.-A. F. L.	5,296
C. W. A.	4,314
T. W. O. C.-C. I. O.	2,644
W. E. E. A.	996
For No Union	239
Challenged Ballots	89
Void Ballots	18
Failing to Vote	1,372

Before the run-off election there was quite a lay-off of employees. However, the results of the run-off November 18 show:

I. B. E. W.-A. F. L.	6,822
C. W. A.	5,450
Void Ballots	63
Challenged Ballots	75

This election chalks up a definite triumph for the Brotherhood and for the organizers who brought about this success.

Flexible Brain

A New Zealand firm is said to have received the following letter from a young man in Singapore:

"Dear Sir, Very Honored and Respectful,

"I am asking for a job. I can do any kind of work by virtue of my flexible brain and very advanced training. I passed matriculation in a very large college in India.

"The flexible brain I have in my possession will bend toward any kind of works your honor yoking on me. I mathematics passing good credit, making very good machinelike modern calculating machine eclipsed simply by my brains. English I passing with credit so I can be burdened with corresponding writing. Satisfaction in this line guaranteed or salary returned. I also history and geography and botany passes.

"I can work in your honor's historian department, and can also tell your honor where certain towns are situated and what river flooding what towns at high water. This information very useful as without it your corresponding for that town may be swallowed up by flooding if reaching there at high water.

"From the above facts your honor can view from all angles that Euclid has given us, and see how plenty advantages there is for your honor to employ me.

"And above all, if your honor will be good enough to employ me, I will in my duty bound always pray night and day for your honor's long life. My prayers have always been heard as I always pray loud. If wanting my service, I can come suddenly.

"I remain,

"Your Godsent Servant."

Mother Knows Best

Mr. Smith was very annoyed when Mr. Jones' young son interrupted their conversation by marching round the room noisily banging the coal scuttle with a poker.

"If a child of mine made such an infernal din," he said crossly, "he'd be severely chastised and sent to bed."

"It's the wife's fault," apologized Mr. Jones. "She allows him to make as much noise as he pleases as long as it keeps him quiet."

Had Enough

Mother wanted to spend Saturday in town, and father, an accountant, reluctantly agreed to give up his golf and spend the afternoon with the children. On the return of mother, the father handed her the following report of the afternoon:

"Dried tears, 9 times. Tied shoes, 13 times. Toy balloons purchased, 3 per child. Average life of a balloon, 13 seconds. Cautioned children not to cross street, 21 times. Children crossed street, 21 times. Number of Saturdays I will do this again—0."

Feel Odd

Brown: "If you had \$20 in your pocket right now, how would you feel?"

Hawkins: "I'd think I had someone else's trousers on."

Too Many Cooks

An old Irishman collapsed in the street



and a crowd of neighbors gathered around him, all trying to help and each making suggestions.

One, Maggie Riley, kept shouting. "Give the poor man whiskey," but little attention was paid to her amidst the excited babble.

Then the agonized voice of the Irishman rose above the din: "Will the lot of ye hold yer tongues and let Maggie Riley speak."

Blushing

"What lovely salmon!"

"That's not salmon; that's cod blushing at the price they're asking for it."

Ashes to Ashes

"What's in the fancy vase on the mantel?"

"My husband's ashes."

"Oh, I'm so sorry. How long has he been dead?"

"He isn't. He's just too lazy to find an ash tray."

Highest Bidder

The old jalopy puffed up and came to a rattling halt at the tollbridge. "Sixty-five cents," said the bridge-keeper. "Sold!" cried the driver, jumping out.

Say It Fast

A certain young fellow named Beebee wished to marry a lady named Phoebe.

"But," he said, "I must see What the clerical fee Be before Phoebe be Phoebe Beebee."

Scotch Restraint

The Scotsman had intended to take his wife up for a short pleasure trip in an airplane, but when the pilot told him the charge would be one pound each he changed his mind.

"Well, then," said the pilot, "I'll make a bargain with you. If you make the flight without uttering a sound, whatever happens, I'll charge you nothing. But if you make one sound, the charge will be doubled."

"Done!" said Sandy.

Up they all went, and the pilot threw the plane all over the sky, doing all the hair-raising tricks he knew. He looped, rolled, swooped, did steep, sickening banks—but all to no avail.

When they landed, the pilot congratulated his passenger.

"Och," said Sandy, "it was a close thing—it was all I could do to keep from hollering when the old woman fell out!"

That's Different

"Now," she asked, "is there any man in the audience who would let his wife be slandered and say nothing? If so, stand up."

A meek little man rose to his feet. The

lecturer glared at him. "Do you mean to say you would let your wife be slandered and say nothing?" she cried.

"Oh, I'm sorry," he apologized. "I thought you said slaughtered."

Good Guesser

A certain waggish Broadway character appeared among his friends the other morning with a badly beaten-up countenance and a very simple explanation of how the mishap occurred.

"I got it from playing my favorite game," he explained. "You know I like to call people up in the small hours of the morning and ask 'Guess who.'"

"Yes," someone prompted.

"Well," concluded the Broadway character, "this morning someone guessed who."

A Hot Amateur

Employer (interviewing applicant for job): "Know anything about electricity?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is an armature?"

"A chap who boxes for nothing."

Cheaper

It was a very dissatisfied tenant who approached the landlord of the new house.

"Look here," he said, "that house I've just taken from you is horribly draughty. I've spent a lot on heating equipment, but wherever I sit my hair is blown all over my head. Can't you do something about it?"

The landlord shook his head.

"I'm afraid not," he replied. "I think it would be easier and cheaper for you to get your hair cut."

Divorce Coming?

She: "Your little wife made that cake with her own dear little hands!"

He: "Well, now, if my little wife will eat that cake with her own dear little mouth I will be satisfied."

No Contest

A decrepit horse was being offered to the highest bidder. An old farmer watched as a young man in riding breeches bid for the animal. When the sale was completed, he turned to the young fellow.

"Tell me," he said, "what on earth are you going to do with that nag?"

"Oh," replied the cocky young sportsman, "I'm going to race him."

The farmer took a second look at the animal. "Well, you'll win," he said.

Male Explanation

Little Joan: "Daddy, why is it that the Women's Club always bring their knitting when they come to the house?"

Daddy: "I suppose it gives them something to think about while they are talking."

No Spitting

Haymarket Hob says there is only one time when a woman is justified in spitting in a man's face—and that's when his moustache is on fire.

Should Work

Heard in downtown store:

Girl: "I want some real kissproof lipstick."

Clerk: "Try this: It's a cross between an onion and bichloride of mercury."

Has Comment on the AFL Convention in Cincinnati

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—In President Truman's picture of VICTORY with hands raised you can see him thanking God for his fellow-man. We should give thanks for the workingman for voting, and for the very fine constructive instruction from the Labor's League for Political Education. We just learned that the L. L. P. E. will continue its good work to defeat any member of Congress who should oppose the repeal of the T-H law.

It was stated at the American Federation of Labor's 87th annual convention—that while the atmosphere at the convention radiates strength and confidence there is no tendency to gloat over the November 2 election results or claim undue credit for those results. Neither is there any rampant spirit of revenge against employers or a tendency to exploit the political advantages gained by labor's strong support of the winners. On the contrary, caution and the need for labor to keep its feet on the ground is steadily stressed by those who reflect the best opinion at the convention.

For many years, I have discouraged my friends from paying any attention to Gallup, Roper, Crosley, and even the *Literary Digest*, and not to listen to a bunch of RACE-HORSE TOUTS. I have pleaded, at times, with people, not to put much stock in commentators, editorials, and especially the "I PREDICT" commentator because they are the mouthpieces of propaganda experts. Big business usually handles the newspapers through its advertisements; banks with their loans and deposits, and this is far above the laboring man.

There was a very fine article in the *Elks* magazine, November issue, titled "Teamwork in Building." Also a statement by Howard McSpedon, president, Building Trades Council, A. F. of L., of Greater New York and Long Island.

Edward Moran, a 31-year old war veteran who was praised for his fine work as an amateur Santa Clause for the past several years has become a union man in Local No. 1. Moran, who was an invalid, unable to walk until 12 years of age, appeared before the Executive Board and received its approval and cooperation in distributing gifts and clothing to more needy children than he did last year. About 15 local unions have purchased tickets for a dance to defray expenses.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

M. A. MORRY NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

Not Too Early to Start Thinking About Sen. Taft

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Best wishes to you, all the International Officers and all the members of the Brotherhood for a happy and prosperous New Year, from the officers and members of Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W.

A new year is before us and, as our December JOURNAL so ably expressed it, there is lots of work ahead for the members of organized labor to regain the ground lost through the passage of the Taft-Hartley law. Hartley has, for the time being at least, retired into political

oblivion. We trust the voters of New Jersey will keep him there. It is not too soon to begin to plan for similar retirement for his co-author Senator Robert Taft.

We note that the A. F. of L. convention has voted to make the League for Political Education permanent. It is very evident that much remains to be done to educate our people to be discriminating voters in spite of the wonderful results of the November 2 election. More of them must learn to recognize danger to themselves even though it comes in honey-coated propaganda such as most of our newspapers and air waves were filled with. We believe that the L. L. P. E. is the organization that can do this without becoming partisan.

This election proved for the third or fourth time that the majority of our newspapers can be wrong and that their readers can and do think for themselves. It should also prove to ALL the readers that present-day newspapers have descended a long way from the day when newspapers could be depended upon to expose chicanery and hypocrisy without regard for whose toes were stepped upon. It is never good practice to read just one paper put out by one publisher as there is bound to be bias. Unfortunately in many communities there is only one newspaper and one must take it or leave it. We would like to suggest that in such cases money for a subscription to an out-of-town paper, preferably one of opposite political thought, would be money well spent. There are several weeklies that give good analyses of both business and politics. Try several until you find one that suits. Even then do not take everything you read for gospel as all of them cater to their advertisers, at least to some extent.

In past years most workers were content to do their day's work, take care of their families and other like obligations and hope for good times. Politics was something to think about a few weeks before election mostly because a committeeman came around to sell you a bill of goods. If you knew him to be a regular sort of a fellow you took his word for the quality of the candidate, even though he might be 100 per cent wrong.

We do not have to have booms and depressions as those that benefit by them want to make you believe. It would be as sensible to say that to be really well we must have some sickness. We all do all we can to keep our bodily health and we must do the same for our political health. You as an individual must put time and energy into it if you want results. We all must pay in one way or another for what we get and there are many things money won't buy.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Labor Cannot Afford to Rest on Hard-Won Laurels

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Many nice words have been said and will be repeated again about the November issue of the JOURNAL. It was a job "well done," very informative in every way. Hats off and a rising vote of thanks to the entire editorial staff of the JOURNAL from J. Scott Milne down. Whosever idea it was to reprint many of the speeches at the Convention, really hit the jackpot! Thanks again, folks!

Local No. 7, the most progressive local in Massachusetts, is just settling back for a minute after doing such a swell job on the November election. Our boys in No. 7, as well as all our boys in the I.B.E.W., throughout this grand Nation of ours, really set their hearts and minds to do a whale of a job, and as the saying goes, "We dood it!"

But there is always the temptation to look backward—count the gains and settle down complacently on the laurels of achievement of the past. We cannot rest on our laurels and wait for another election to arouse us. We should and do know that we are in reality, pioneering. We are in the van of a new era in this country and we must prove ourselves leaders with knowledge, with vision, with patience, with creativeness, with principles, policies, plans and actions.

Possibly we should be akin to the ancient mariner whose answer to the sign in Latin over the Gates of Hercules, which reads, "There is nothing beyond," was to venture beyond. We too must venture into the beyond, into the depths as the mariners of old, set our compasses and delve into the realm of the outside world. Maybe we are too self-centered in our own world.

We must be a vigilant group—always on our toes to defend our hard-earned rights. Always fighting—but we must fight constructively. There are a great many employers who are sympathetic in their beliefs that a full day's pay for a full day's work is a good axiom. We do not want to be always on the defensive. We should take the offensive in the form of educating our leaders and our members in the fast-changing world of good relations between employer and employee.

At our November meeting our delegates to the Convention made their reports. We are fortunate that we selected such able and sincere delegates to Atlantic City. Their reports were concise, informative and very well put. Many congratulations to our President Arthur Illig and International Representative Walter J. Kenefick.

General conditions in the Springfield area are fine. There is enough work for

Building Substation in Chicago Vicinity



Men of Local Union No. 9, Chicago, shown at substation built to service large industrial plant in Chicago area.

all our boys in the area. We all look for a good construction year in '49. Quite a bit of "new work" is contemplated and if it goes through as planned we should be in for a good year.

On October 30, one of our members "walked the middle aisle." Phil Collins chose on that date, to change Helen Laurence's name to "Mrs. Philip E. Collins." The members of Local No. 7 wish them a "bundle" of success and good fortune in their marital career.

Now that the election is over, we sincerely hope that Labor's League for Political Education is not going to be put on the shelf for another two years, then at that time rise up in arms. Don't you think that it is wise to continue the activities of this bureau? Keep us informed throughout the year as to what is going on. This set-up was marvelous during the past year wasn't it? We certainly obtained results. We sincerely hope that our International Office has progressive thoughts in this view for us during 1949.

Brothers we might obtain a few thoughts and ideals from this section of the West Point Cadet Prayer—

"Encourage us to live above the common level. Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong and never to be content with a half truth. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice. Guard us against flippancy and irreverence in the sacred things. Help us to keep morally straight."

JOHN J. COLLINS, P. S.

Sees Need for Linemen In Chicago, in Spring

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Well, November 2 is history and the liberal forces have won a victory. It is always so when the people really take their voting seri-

ously and VOTE. Labor can be very proud of the part it played in seeing to it that the people voted.

Our L.L.P.E. should prepare for '50 now by calling a conference of the political heads of the C.I.O.—I.A.M.—R.R. regardless of union policy differences, and have a single political committee to represent all labor.

Work is leveling off for the winter and the jurisdiction is being covered pretty well. The prospects for the coming spring look very promising. There will be need for first-class linemen, especially in the sub-station field. A letter to our business manager, Frank Benner, at 130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill., at that time will give you the info.

I attended our school for linemen. Brother Larry Benner, the school's organizer and director, informs me that his committee is working very hard, but is well satisfied with the progress to date. Brother Jim Sharp, instructor, was supervising his group of neophytes; he has a class of 40, in groups of 10. Each group has a leader that puts the boys through their paces. It seems to work very well.

Brother R. E. (Bob) Fitzgerald, assistant business manager, was telling of a happy reunion with an old-time member, Brother Charlie Maves. Brother Maves lost an arm in a freak accident years ago, while taking a Brother who was injured on the job to a hospital.

Brother Maves is a foreman for the L. E. Myers Co. that brought a 133,000 V line into the substation that is nearing completion at one of the largest industrial plants in the Chicago area. Enclosed is a picture of the station and the boys of No. 9 who did the job.

The holiday season has caught up with us again, so will close with best wishes from 1,500 of us from No. 9, to 435,000 of you in the rest of the I.B.E.W. jurisdiction.

NICK BURKARD, P. S.

Bowling Alley Is Place to See Good Fellowship Shown

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—As I sit here in the middle of November and endeavor to write an article for the January issue, I begin to wonder a little ahead of the writing and a little behind the issue. Thanksgiving is here. Have we given thanks to Him for all that we have? As we start the new year let us all bring out our teachings of celestial love and give thanks for everything we have, no matter how large or how small.

Election is over, and as in every election year business seems to taper off, and this year is no exception. So with nothing national in mind to write about I will give you some of the local news.

I went on a recent Thursday night to visit the bowling league. Brothers, believe me I was overwhelmed by the display of brotherhood and good sportsmanship. It was of the type that you read about in story books. The fellows roll those balls down the alley with the same effort they would use to save a life. To give an example of the enthusiasm involved, on three consecutive nights, teams had to roll off to decide the winner of the game. The good fellowship that is practiced at the bowling alley on each Thursday night cannot be excelled anywhere.

The officers of the bowling league, in case I have not mentioned them before, are as follows: John Franz, president; Steve Duhan, secretary, and George Freund, treasurer.

We have here a little story about our business manager, Carl Scholtz. It seems that he was taken ill sometime ago and went to Hot Springs, Ark., for a rest cure. After taking the baths and the treatments he returned again in good health, but had lost all desire to smoke. I am not writing this as an ad for the Hot Springs Chamber of Commerce, but it might be a good idea to make the trip if you care to stop smoking.

There comes a time when everyone has something to say and cannot find the proper words with which to express themselves. Brother Harry Brooks, member in long standing, has passed away. Brother Brooks can well be remembered among the old timers. His current position was that of foreman for eight years on the Rustless Iron and Steel job for Riggs Distler and Co., Inc. May Brother Brooks rest in peace in the deeper shades of the eternal forest.

Now as the new year starts let us all strive to make organized labor a little better. Let's make people look up to us instead of down on us. It can be done. So let's all try. All we have to do is get the middle man, the man between us and the management on our side, and we will have everything licked.

As we (Local 28) close this month may we leave you with this thought: "He that thinks he can be negligent is not far from being poor."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Needling of the Press by Labor Is Richly Deserved

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—The daily newspapers of the country have been getting some well-deserved needling from labor for the stupendous amount of bad guessing they did prior to the recent election. One certainly would have to live

a long time to experience a more convincing demonstration of the out-of-phase and unbalanced mental behavior which led them to go out completely beserk on such a questionable limb.

None of us expected Truman to carry the electoral college; but there were many lesser souls who gave him the popularity edge. There was a time during Roosevelt when even the newspapers admitted that Truman was a right guy. It can only be deduced then, that they wilfully and viciously castigated the man against their better judgments and information.

For years and years we have been reading in labor papers the protestations of organized labor that our cases and causes were invariably misrepresented to the public by all the trickery and artifices known by the well-kept editorial fraternity. The chief weapon in the hands of a feature story teller is the half-truth—a subtle, vicious and phantom-like knife in the back which is itself never vulnerable to counterattack. It usually quotes without the context and is designed to mislead the reader into condemning and renouncing his truest friend.

In recent years something new has been added. It comes to us under the guise of the pollster—a man with a devious racket to mold public opinion while claiming to be innocently reporting it.

The post-election claims of the dailies that they, too, were fooled by their pollsters is, at least, first-class evidence of their own misfeasance (the word is too kind) and ineptitude. One can easily afford to be gracious in victory; and so for the sake of peaceful procedure from this point on, let us assume there was nothing crooked with the polls.

What can be done about the ineptitude? The daily press has claimed with some conviction that the great majority of people get their "education" from the newspaper. The newspapers are financed and controlled by private minds. One editorial director in particular in the Detroit area fawns on industrial moguls to a point of nausea.

The education of our children is entrusted to various boards of education who in cooperation with the teaching faculties formulate the curricula and pass on what is truth for the child. Even here there have been examples of deception; and currently in Michigan a great hue and cry has been raised over the intrusion of "automotive meddling" into the design of our university's courses on labor and management relations.

Nevertheless, the education of the children is financed mostly from public tax funds and its execution is entrusted to "public" officials. It makes for more confidence on the part of the parent that his child is not being hoodwinked.

Why cannot our daily newspaper be underwritten by the people as a post-graduate function of the school system for adults? The day might then dawn when all the truth and every opinion on every subject and event will be listed side by side for our study and decision. The only ineptitude possible then would be our responsibility in not having studied it.

The so-called Red Dean visited Michigan last month and was affronted by the policy of the university administration which demanded that all lectures by outsiders be submitted to censorship to determine their controversial nature. In explaining their stand, the school said they were concerned only to a point of pro-

Building Distribution Lines at Richland, Wash.



Brother Sylvester Anderson, of L. U. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah, sent us the above picture of the H. P. Foley Line Crew now building the distribution lines for the 850 new houses at Richland, Wash., for the Atomic Energy Commission. Brothers pictured, from left to right, are: S. (Andy) Anderson (foreman), Roy Garnette, Bill Marone, Tom Lovett, C. E. Fitzgerald, Vernon Ebel, Dennis Brummond, Lee Wallace, D. T. MacDonald, Alan Johnson (general foreman), Bill Shipley, Archie Carter (superintendent). In the back row are Brothers J. A. Short, G. A. (Blondie) Roberts, R. L. Johnson, P. C. Caruthers.

viding the other side of a controversial subject if the lecture was to be allowed to proceed. Fair enough. That's more than we get in the newspapers about strikes.

In the morning's *Detroit Free Press* (November 30) is headlined the fact that automotive production for the past year is approaching an all-time high! Very funny. Up to election day, it was our impression from reading the *Free Press* that strikes on the part of irresponsible unions had brought only chaos and demoralization. It's all very confusing.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

District of Columbia Local Figures in NLRB Elections

L. U. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The boys from Local 70, have had their party and are back to work, hangovers and all. We would all like to take this opportunity to thank Vic Baechtold, supervisor, Utilities Line Construction Co., and Brothers Joe Traynam, Whitey Turner and "Red" Kid whose combined efforts made the festivities possible. Mr. Baechtold picked up the check on behalf of the U.L.C. Co. and Brothers Turner, Traynam and Kid, were the entertainment committee which planned the whole thing. Everyone had a wonderful time, especially Brother Vance Neal who was doubling for a palm tree with a whole fern for a headpiece, and Brother Charles Cleveland who was dancing what might be called the Georgia Toe and Shin Dance. (Brother Cleveland's toes and his partner's shins.) I don't know exactly what Brother Baechtold, President McKenzie and Vice President Whitey Turner were doing, but I think it was that new dance, the Buck and Wing.

L. U. No. 70 has had, in the last six months, two cases before the National Labor Relations Board. In the matter of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. and Local Union 70, a consent election was held on August 5, 1948. The result of this election was 47 votes cast in favor of the union shop and two votes were cast against the union shop.

In the matter of the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative Inc. and L. U. No. 70, 65 votes were cast in this election of which 47 votes were cast in favor of L. U. 70, 15 votes were cast against L. U. 70 and three votes were challenged. L. U. 70 was certified as the representative of this unit on November 8, 1948 by the N.L.R.B. This election was a directed election.

RAMON F. TURNER, P. S.

Concludes the Interesting Story of John and Apfel

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It was not my intention to write a book when I started the first chapter of this story but to bring down through the years the story of the life of union men of our trade.

It was not my intention either to monopolize so much space in the JOURNAL. However, some of the Brothers of different locals have written me for the story's completion and so I must, though regretfully, pass briefly over some of the events, especially in the early married life of Johnny and Apfel in order to continue the story to its completion.

Story Completion

Let us say they were perfectly happy and lived normal married lives. There was one incident, when Johnny was faced

suddenly, forcibly to the realization of his financial obligation to his family. He came home one night flat broke, after a poker game with the boys. Fry, the first born and a boy, had become violently ill, requiring a doctor. Fortunately Apfel had laid away a few dollars in the sugar bowl.

The child had been baptized John Jr. but Johnny had called him Fry when he was born because he looked so round and red. Two years after Fry was born, a little girl blessed their home. She was a little round roly-poly, so they just naturally called her Cookie.

Johnny's work had progressed steadily with new customer services and extension to the lines.

During the winter, sleet, ice and winds raised merry hob with those 26 miles of wires. Apfel never knew when Johnny was called out when she would see him again. There was always that fear which gripped her heart, until she saw him plodding along on his way home. He would be frozen and so dog-tired, that as soon as he got a little warmth in his body, he would go fast asleep. He had done miles of walking up hill and down, through snow, sleet or rain to find the break. More often than not when he did find it, the pole would be so covered with ice the climbers wouldn't hold good.

New improvements in the electrical field were continually being invented and put into service. Improved equipment for handling the work was invented, mostly by those who actually had done the work and were trying to make it easier. Equipment, tools and gangs were now being transported to the jobs by horses and wagons, instead of the old push cart.

Light and power utilities expanded and combined rapidly.

The union during the early period was beset by many financial difficulties. Johnny and his followers made personal financial donations many times, holding tight to that which they knew was the difference between slave labor and a decent living. This dogged determination paid off many times down through the years with improved collective bargaining for conditions and wages. That is, it did after the internal struggles between two factions of the union which started in 1908 and did not end until the beginning of World War I were settled. This was not only a costly experience, but caused much personal bitterness among active members.

The war boom brought many new members into the union, but these were not all union-minded and many dropped out again at the close of the war.

Johnny got thoroughly disgusted with those who talked of dropping out. He talked and pleaded with them to stay in for their own protection. I guess many of those oldsters of today who dropped out then, can remember when industry started cutting wages and slashing jobs, how they hiked from town to town looking for a job, any kind of a job.

Fry was 16 years old when World War I broke out. He was eventually drafted but fortunately too late to be sent across. Nevertheless, Apfel got pretty sick of other women, mostly mothers of boys either too old or too young to be in service, continually telling her how proud she should be that her boy was in the service.

Cookie, with her school mates, was at

the Red Cross every Saturday attending to various duties.

When John Junior came home from service, his nickname Fry, automatically disappeared. Everybody, it seemed, called him Junior.

And Junior had decided he would like to work in the electrical field, although he didn't care much about line work. About the only other job open at the time was in the Hydro station repair gang, and so that was Junior's start in electrical utilities.

Junior liked his work, although at times it was pretty rugged business. For example, in winter they had to work in bad weather, over icy footing with pike poles to keep ice and trash from entering the gates to the tunnels which would choke off the flow of water. And there was the time when the transformer blew up, spraying burning oil over them. They were lucky to get away in time to prevent being seriously burned. There were many close calls, but somehow Junior's guardian angel had looked after him well.

Johnny, who had always wanted a home of his own, one day made a deal for a house. The house was rather old, but the timbers and walls were sturdy. With Junior's help, in their spare time, they had torn out here and added there until at last they had made quite a nice livable place. Apfel and Cookie had done most of the interior decorating.

Apfel was much too proud of her home with its modern conveniences to be out gossiping at tea parties. However, the family were not strictly stay at homes. They managed to go to the picture shows one night a week together.

Junior liked to tease Cookie for going through all the motions of ecstasy in the love scenes, by telling her she looked like a sick calf. Cookie was not one to take insults lightly and often before order was completely restored, it took some strenuous effort from both Apfel and Johnny.

Junior and Cookie were not always bickering and quarreling. There was the time when Cookie had pneumonia and Junior took all his savings to buy her the red roses he knew she liked so well, and Cookie had sat through the longest parts of many nights watching over Junior and giving him his medicine on schedule when he was sick.

Junior, like his dad, had from the first, become an active member of the union. In those days, utility employees were slow in becoming organized and through Junior's efforts some of the departments, unorganized, were taken into the I.B.E.W.

Later, Junior was one of the delegates to the Convention which passed the Pension Plan awarding pensions to members who reached the age of 65 years after 20 years' continuous good standing.

Before that, because of the hazards of the trade, a death benefit had been set up whereby members receive death benefit coverage in accordance with the length of continuous standing, progressing from three hundred dollars the first year to one thousand dollars at five years or more.

Cookie, who had graduated from business school had sought and had also obtained a job with the company.

Junior, always full of surprises, came home one night driving a new model Fordor sedan, with a great commotion of blowing the horn and racing the motor.

He not only had all the neighbors craning their necks out of their windows, but all the dogs in the block were adding their yelps and yaps to the bedlam.

Because it was fall of the year and darkness came early, it was decided to wait until the next day, which was Saturday for the family to take the trial ride. There were not many cars in the neighborhood, as most of the people were older working men who had ridden the trolley cars for years, and had just never gotten around to buying a car.

Saturday morning after the house was put in order, and everything taken care of, they started—heading down the old river road toward Buffalo.

Because of the lateness of the season the trees were bare of leaves and while the air was crisp, it had not become too cold for comfort.

Arriving in Buffalo, the women started on a shopping spree, followed by Johnny and Junior, through one store, whereupon they made a date to meet for lunch and then the men wandered off to have a couple of beers and do a little looking around for themselves.

When finally they met Apfel and Cookie at lunch time, they were all so burdened down with packages, they looked more like Christmas trees.

Talking things over, when they got home that night, Apfel and Johnny recalled that neither had been to see their people since the children were toddlers.

It was agreed if all could get leave of absence from work, they would make the trip this Christmas.

Junior was for taking them in the car, but it was decided that for such a long trip, the train would be more comfortable.

Johnny was the only one who had opposition to a leave of absence. He argued that with increased business there was need for additional gangs, and that in his gang were men perfectly capable of handling the work, they only needed a chance to prove it. He eventually won out.

When Apfel's mother received the letter telling of their coming, she read it and re-read it with tears of happiness running down her cheeks.

Suffice it to say it was a most joyful Christmas, for Ginger and her family had also come upon invitation.

This time it was Apfel and Cookie who built the little town with small dolls for people, and the Crib with the wise men coming to adore the Christ Child.

It was Johnny and Junior who rigged up electric street lights for the town, and who trimmed and lighted the tree.

Apfel's father gave thanks to God that all could be together once more, and in view of the fact they were all getting older, he asked God in His mercy to give to them all another Christmas together.

And so with a sincere wish for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, to you all who publish and read THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, I close my story.

FRED KING, P. S.

Wall Street Takes Back Seat; Main Street to Fore

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Main Street prevails and the national mandate caused Wall Street to become more than ever aware of the striking proof that a grow-

ing determination of the masses is not to be ruled by the haughty whims of the vested "interests." The 67th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor voted to collect 10 cents from each of the A. F. of L.'s nearly 7,500,000 members because the Taft-Hartley Act forbids direct contributions (paging the Dupont family). Now "that's one for the book." We're actually allowed (by law) to collect 10 cents toward maintaining Labor's League for Political Education. Shouldn't this mean anything to every American citizen and especially to labor? The architects of the Taft-Hartley Law, with super-perspective, must certainly have foreseen the natural political lore displayed by labor in the recent campaign and deemed it unwise to allow any expedient, on labor's behalf, whatever—contributions included. Well, Brothers, the A. F. of L. voted to stay in politics permanently, thanks be, and that means that all of us should do our duty and vote for labor if we are going to support what we believe in.

In reviewing the recent elections in the House and Senate, we can't go off "half-cocked" in thinking the Taft-Hartley Law is sure to be repealed in this session of Congress, for in the House 223 members who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law were reelected and 105 won't return to the 81st Congress; and in the Senate 32 seats were up for reelection—4 pro-labor—28 anti-labor—17 anti-labor Senators defeated. Now who can we thank mainly for the Taft-Hartley Law? "Republicans," of course. (By that I mean Democrats who did not support their own party, but who voted for the opposition); that ever famous "coalition" which must be purged before this anti-labor legislation can be repealed. For, believe me, Brothers, it's either our vote or their vote, and their vote in the House counts about 250,000 to 1, against any one of us. With Taft in the Senate and Martin in the House, to spearhead the reactionary attack, a staunch and loyal support of all Democratic strength is necessary to overcome the assault and enact "the people's legislation."

As President Truman's election was a personal triumph—and a grand one—he apparently stands freer of obligations than any President has for many a day. However, the Democratic platform pledges, of which we have profound faith he will endeavor to fulfill, are jeopardized by this same coalition to the extent of paralyzing his executive powers and nullifying his humanitarian efforts. Labor can be thankful that a man of Maurice J. Tobin's ability is the Secretary of Labor, for under his able guidance the department will be rescued and rebuilt after almost total dismemberment and the components reassembled to the disadvantage rather than the advantage of intriguing political factions. So unless that famous "coalition" reads the handwriting on the wall, it will be necessary for labor to keep in line with the farmer and the housewife as it did this time and renounce this Taft-Hartley indictment at the primary and Congressional elections in 1950.

Any of the Brothers who have received any of the one dollar bills with Dewey's picture on them, kindly turn them in as quickly as possible, as things are changed. I still say "their honeymoon is over, we hope."

Georgia Men Who Saved Member of Crew



Grady Webster (right), Atlanta line foreman, and his crew, all members of Local Union 84, were guests of honor at a barbecue given at operating headquarters of the company's Virginia Avenue plant. The occasion was to pay tribute to Brother Webster and his men for heroism in saving the life of a fellow member of the crew who suffered electric shock after coming in contact with a 2,300-volt line last March. Cornelius Carson is credited with saving the life of William F. Alewine, Jr., by applying artificial respiration while they were both on top of a pole. He was awarded the Edison Electric Institute medal and life-saving certificate by C. B. McManus, company president, shown at left. Other members of the crew were presented certificates for assisting in the rescue work. At top with Mr. McManus are the crew members, including Brother Alewine, the victim; Brothers Carson, J. P. Ward, E. R. Johnson, M. C. Kelley and Foreman Webster.

As this is written, it's a little early but by the time you read it, A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR, to all the Brothers everywhere from Local No. 80. And I only wish I could also add "a new Congress."

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

Georgia Association Holds Meeting in Macon in Nov.

L. U. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—A meeting of the Georgia Electrical Workers Association was held in Macon, Ga., November 27 and 28 at the Dempsey Hotel.

Local Unions 84, 613, 896, 508, 1579, 1531, 1316, 632, 780, sent representatives making a total of 15 delegates in attendance.

In addition to accredited delegates, International Representatives L. L. Dick and Andrew Hill were also present.

One purpose of the meeting was to discuss proposed legislation in regard to State Electrical Inspection Law with newly elected representatives to the Georgia State Legislature.

Representative-elect Jesse Walton gave the delegates a great deal of encouragement in the address he made. He says he could not have been elected without the support and endorsement of labor. He is president and business manager of the Street Car Operators Union in Atlanta (Local Union 732, A.F.L.).

Brother L. L. Dick also made an interesting and constructive address, talking particularly about the 1 per cent payment due by contractors, and organization of Telephone Company employees

and R.E.A. contractors and cooperatives' employees.

J. C. ESKEW, P. S.

Fort Worth Brother Given 35-Year Membership Pin

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—Not so much news from Fort Worth this time. It's been very quiet since the election. But everyone here is happy over that election, just as happy as so many were surprised. Labor really went out and voted and now will those elected keep their promise to labor? Will they set us free again? Just what will be done with the T-H bill? Time will tell.

Brother Harwell has returned to Fort Worth and Brother Ruby is not a contractor any more—a sure sign that there is some clean, light work in our jurisdiction again.

At our meeting of November 23rd, Brother E. L. Kenderdine was presented with a 35-year membership pin. Brother Kenderdine has been a real member and one of the leaders who has made L. U. 116 the great local it is today.

Congratulations, Gene and may we see your smiling face at our meetings for many years, and the same to Brother Fritz Popkin who was also to receive a pin but wasn't present at this meeting.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we report the death of Brother W. S. Card Jr. Bill had been in ill health for several months and had gone through many hours of suffering, but now he rests with the greatest of all Doctors. One who will see that Bill suffers no more.

Brothers Bean, Skidmore and McCoy have been on the sick and injured list for some time. We miss you fellows and we are pulling for your quick recovery and hope to see you at our meetings soon.

L. U. 116 wishes each and every member of the I.B.E.W. a happy and prosperous 1949.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Election Seen as Affirmation Of Country's Principles

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Elections come and go but the I. B. E. W. and the apprentice program will go on forever.

November 2 was another demonstration of a government of the people, for the people and by the people. In my last attempt to contribute to this section of the JOURNAL, I set the State of Tennessee up as an example for the rest of the Nation to go by, but it seems that some one had been there long before my plea "to vote for whom you please but please vote for yourself and your own presentation," and that we did.

It seems that a lot of misplaced eye brows, mustaches, have gone the way of all high binders who will not concede the fact that a stiff collar and a little fuzz on the stiff upper lip will win an election against the man who works for his bread and meat. (After all he is the one who makes it for both.) So why not give the fellow who makes your bread a little consideration? You didn't Mr. Dewey, Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley, so what do you think now? (Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, it might have been!) Yes, it might have been.

Well you can look forward to a Democratic Administration for the next four years under the guidance of a man who vetoed the T-H Bill (Tooth-Hurt) and also a Congress and Senate who will support him.

We are a very small state but a very proud one. Our name of Volunteer did not come from following every foolhardy bolter of states' rights and trying to follow a few "foolhardy ones" who would have, by their acts, torn this, a democratic nation, apart.

May I congratulate Governor Folsom of Alabama for carrying his state election to the Supreme Court and making President Truman's name be put on the ballot. Norman Thomas, Henry Wallace and J. Strom Thurmond's were on the ticket weren't they? If this is a democratic form of government why try to legislate, why not try to educate, and anyway who said a Republican had a part in a democratic government, unless he carried a union ticket in his pocket, not a card, but a "ticket" of unionism.

We are still crowing about Tennessee, Local Union 175 and Hamilton County (Chattanooga) for the wonderful job we did in the election. We lost only one candidate in the state election and that was for the legislature, so from this end of the Volunteer State, it looks like the open-shop bill has met its Waterloo.

This country of ours was founded on freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom to vote, so fellow, if you didn't vote, don't say, "I'm sorry I didn't

vote." Man you wouldn't have changed it if you could would you? You wouldn't have voted for "Tuff-Hartless," open-shop and legislation against you and yours and let organized labor for which men have given their life's work go to pot.

At our last meeting we started, by the suggestion of the business manager, one of the best movements that has been brought up for a long time and that is a death benefit in the local union, (pending the I. O.'s approval). It seems that every time a member dies and the steward on the job asks for a contribution for his widow, that some fellow asks, "who is this Brother? I've never seen him, I don't know him." Well maybe you don't but he is one of our Brothers, and here is the motion. That every member of L. U. 175 be assessed one-half day's pay that shall be put into a fund to be known as a death benefit and immediately be paid to his widow or next of kin. Of course the first thing will be to get the approval of the local union by the usual reading of the motion three times and the I. O.'s approval. Personally I think that this would be the better way to solve this donation problem than declaring a half holiday and then spending the day around a tavern. Hey you fellows over the nation and Canada, what do you think of this in your own local? Let me hear. L. U. 175.

I guess I saved the best for the last. You always save your dessert don't you? We are very proud to introduce to you "our" apprentice, Clarence McEntyre, whom the Joint Committee, or should I say the Joint Apprenticeship Board is backing one hundred per cent. When this boy appeared before this board consisting of Members L. U. 175 and representatives of the local contractors, we were a little hesitant about referring this lad to a shop due to his semi-disability.

However after his persistence, he sold himself to the committee and he was given the chance to work. Now this boy is employed by one of our local contractors and is doing a fine job.

It was suggested that this man be assigned to bench work with no climbing to do (I'm way ahead of my story—Clarence lost a leg in the service of his country) but after getting on the job there is no scaffold too high nor a ladder too tall for this boy to climb and after

he gets up there he does the job as well or better than you or I.

Remember this—there is a boy who passes your house every day, he may be the paper boy who delivers your paper before you get up in the morning, or the one who delivers your groceries or the fellow who wrecked your flowers or turned over your garbage can on Halloween night, but don't forget that on that boy's shoulders rests the destiny of your country and mine.

Since we have the competition for the outstanding apprentice to Florida with all expenses and salary paid, you can readily see why this joint committee consisting of Virgil Clark, Bill Bell and Red Quinn, for the local union and R. J. Twomey, Robert McKenzie, Sr. and William Lindsey, is behind this boy, Clarence McEntyre.

At present we have 82 apprentices and through the cooperation of our joint committees, and by the way a pretty stiff penalty if they miss class, we hope to supply the demand for electricians, not just wire twisters, as we have ever since the War.

Brother Don Millard of L. U. 664, Bay Town, Tex., Red Quinn said he was glad to hear from you if only through the JOURNAL. If you want his address, Brother Millard, write C/o of L. U. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn., the State that voted right.

CLAUDE W. CALL, P. S.

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Full Support Expressed For Railroad Workers

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—The purpose of this communication is to express the unanimous support of the local union behind our International Officers in their demands for full satisfaction of the wage and hour change now being carried before the President's Fact Finding Board.

Any settlement short of the demands will have to be measured as a degree of defeat for the railroad workers. We have not kept pace with the strides of organized labor in the race to maintain the living standard of American workers. The uncontrolled prices have more than stripped us of any benefits of past wage adjustments.

At the same time we have been deprived of first-class American citizenship by the continuation of a 48-hour work week. The national standard for basic industry and interstate commerce is 40 hours. All wage adjustments in recent years have been computed in consideration of our longer work week. This has been true, whereas, in justice the rates should have been adjusted upward to compensate for loss of overtime pay on the sixth day.

Our pay has been depreciated by the use of antiquated standards in the figuring of our labor value. The demands now being advanced will not establish railroad labor as a privileged group, but it will bring us in step with the rest of organized labor.

President Roosevelt, at one time during the war, recognized the inequity of the 48-hour week on the railroad and declined to take adequate action because the circumstances at that time were prohibitive. The Fact Finding Committee and the Administration must now act in the face of justice and equity without the overpowering influence of military necessity.



"No thanks, I never use 'em."

We demand the 40-hour week. We demand wages comparable with basic national standards in auto, steel, oil, mining and rubber. We will strike to establish our rights as American workers. We cannot compromise with defeat.

W. L. INGRAM, Pres.

Cites Cooperation Between The I.B.E.W. and N.E.C.A.

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—At the time of this writing the National Electrical Contractors' Association Convention is about ready to get under way in Miami, Fla. The reason I am mentioning the Contractors' Convention is for the fact that in September in Atlantic City at our own I. B. E. W. Convention we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Robert McChesney, who is President of the N. E. C. A.

The thought that enters my mind in connection with these two conventions, one of the Electrical Workers and the other of the Electrical Contractors, is, how it has been shown in the last few years that cooperation and working for each other's benefit has profited both the worker and the contractor. If we continue—and there is no reason why we cannot—we can go far in the labor field together, in the uniform belief that in harmony we both can achieve our utmost goal.

As this article will be in all of our homes about the first of the new year, 1949, that is THE YEAR, my friends of the Brotherhood, that labor will start to be represented in the Nation's Capital, the way we as labor should be.

And while we are on the subject, as most of you know, the International Convention of the American Federation of Labor has just closed here in the city of Cincinnati and we of Local 212 were very proud to have such a fine labor convention in our city. We did have some very noted labor people here, including President William Green, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Mr. Petrillo, president of the Musicians Union, and our own beloved International President, D. W. Tracy.

This convention had a session of almost two weeks and to try and write about what they did would be too long and space would not permit it, but enough to say that the convention was for Labor's own betterment.

And here and now for some news about Local 212 and its fine bunch of members. Lawrence Grimm, one of our members for a long period of years, who at present has his card in the International Office, is now operating a large Comet Service station in Remington, Ohio, right outside of the Cincinnati city limits. Good luck to you, Larry, in your station project.

Our work here in and around Cincinnati is in pretty good shape, and we are looking for a pretty busy winter here and in our surrounding territory.

On a sports note our bowling team is gradually coming up to the front where it really belongs. They tell me those Sunday afternoon bowling games are really good games and hotly contested. Keep up the good games fellows! As you know all of the local is rooting for you bowlers.

The stork paid visit number two to the family of William and Theresa Ridman and presented them with their sec-



"Must be that Electrical Worker."

ond daughter, named Karen Elizabeth, weight 6 lbs., 13 oz., born on July 21, 1948. Good luck to the parents and long years of happy life to the new little lady of the house.

And I have a marriage to report here. Miss Jeannette Kemmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kemmer, was married on June 2, 1948 to Mr. Robert Meyer (Beltzhoover Electric Co.). Best of very good wishes to the bride and groom for long and continued happiness.

Our sick list at this writing has George Huber, Sr., John Gysin, Samuel Keller, Charles Sweeney and Leonard Weismann, Jr., coming along a little bit better.

Hope all of them are all okay by the New Year. I just received a phone call telling me Alvin Lammers, a member of ours, fell and broke an ankle. Hope you get around as soon as possible Alvin.

This morning, November 28, the Grim Reaper came into our midst and claimed one of our members. Cyril (Cy) Bertke, a member of Local 212 for a good number of years, was taken by death resulting from a hemorrhage. Cyril was one of several Bertke brothers connected with Local 212. The others are Raymond and Harold. The older brother, Arthur, is the head of one of our largest contractors in the city (The Bertke Electric Co.). The local sends its heartfelt sympathy to the wife and family in their loss of father and husband. May he rest in peaceful sleep.

That takes care of our 212 news for the present, except I want to give all of our members the date for our annual dance. It will be held on Saturday, February 19, 1949, in the Hall of Mirrors of the Hotel Netherlands Plaza.

Remember the third Saturday of February, the 19th. The committee is telling you far enough ahead so you won't make another date for that night.

Now for this time, au revoir, from
E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.
212's News Hound

Pennsylvania Local Counts Local Political Victories

L. U. 229, YORK, PA.—After a miraculous national election such as our country has just witnessed, it will not be hard to convince anyone that elections are unpredictable. However, knowing my own limitations I'll content myself with a few local observations. Organized labor in York rightly takes credit for the election of James F. Lind to Congress and Harry Seyler to the Legislature. We of Local No. 229 are justly proud that our business manager, Brother Robert Emswiler as chairman of the Political Educational League has done such an outstanding job. However, the defeat of Congressman Chester H. Gross can largely be laid at his own door. His slogan was "Representing All The People All The Time." Unionists who took the trouble to write him personally, objecting to his record against labor were not simply ignored, but received a quick reply to the effect that they did not know what was good for them.

The sudden death of Brother William Wilhelm on October 24 was a shock to all of us. Although 76 years of age, he was working, and in apparent good health. His was a vigorous and colorful personality. He took an active interest in the affairs of Local 229. We shall always remember him.

Salute to Local No. 1261 of York. We noticed a splendid report in the November issue of the WORKER. Nice going!

Brother Louie Wetzel thinks his contribution to the York Hospital should entitle him to a red feather for his new daughter. We were all set to name it Dewey Wetzel, but like Dewey we were upset too.

Rumors that the S. S. Holtzinger was sunk going up salt river are absolutely untrue.

Brother Robert Emswiler is reportedly

working on a new invention that will automatically shut off the motor of a parked car. (His runs quite frequently until out of gas.) Seeing that my gas is getting low—a happy and prosperous New Year to you all.

S. S. HOLTZINGER, P. S.

Rains Slow Construction Jobs in Salem, Oreg.

L. U. 280, SALEM, OREG.—Brother Landon, our business agent, returned from the convention at Atlantic City in time for our October meeting. He gave the local a very interesting report of the convention, and of the progress and growth of the L. B. E. W.

Early rains, combined with the scarcity of some building materials, have slowed construction on some of the bigger jobs in this area, and it is doubtful if work will pick up now before spring.

Local Union No. 280, during the past summer installed two unit locals—one of "A" members in the Bend-Redmond area, and one of "B" members of the Battery Plant in the Salem area.

Both units, we feel, are to be commended for their high attendance at meetings, and for their live interest in union principles.

The apprentice program is going forward very well here under the able leadership of Ray Sytsma and Orlin Elwood, class instructors. It is probable that we will conduct another series of brush-up meetings for journeymen this winter. This program is not fully outlined as yet.

A good many of the Brothers have found the time to pursue the wary deer. Many came back successful, but the thing we are most happy to report is that they are all back safely, successful or not.

C. N. CUMMINGS, P. S.

Pendulum Has Begun to Swing the Other Way

L. U. 309, ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The negative, reactionary swing of the pendulum has come to an end. Let us ride the pendulum in its positive motion towards progress, with all our might. This is our allotted task. Let us not shirk, there is much to be done.

Our political organization should remain intact, so we can keep posted on the activities of the men we elected. At the same time, beware of the man with a glib tongue. Beware of given pledges and promises. Remember that the would-be dictator is such a one. When he appears he is "the friend of the people."

Business is prosperous, thanks to the E.R.P. We are producing, so they say, at record speed, a record volume.

We cannot buy all we produce, not receiving sufficient wages. Most commodities are not on the domestic market. The Government buys the enormous surplus and sends it to Europe and China. By so doing, it postpones a depression.

The Government has no money so it pays in checks or what amounts to the same thing; hence inflation.

Attention we should give to domestic problems is diverted to the foreign situation by men who devote their life to making themselves a "success."

From their narrow, egotistic, relative point of view, the world is wrong. Too, as crusaders, they must endeavor to straighten it for their own personal glory

and profit. These, swayed by passions born of desire, inevitably wind up repeating the lament of Hamlet that sounds something like this:

"The world is out of joint

"Ah! cursed plight

"That ever I was born to set it right."

Witness Napoleon, Mussolini, Hitler and others.

From the relative point of view, the world was always out of joint. It will remain out of joint for the two or three billions of years it still has to warble through space, until nothing but a question mark is left of the little speck we call the earth.

From the absolute point of view, the point of view of the philosophers, the true point of view, the world is right and everything in it is right. No one ever was born to change it.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

Typical Working Man Sums Up Feeling on Elections

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Well Brothers, are you satisfied? I presume you know what I mean. Anyway, I am asking, are you satisfied with the results of the election? I asked a worker on the job where I have been working and I almost got a punch in the nose. He looked at me, threw out his chest and said, "Satisfied? Why I am more than satisfied. You should know better than to ask a union man that question. I am really proud of myself. You know I never gave much attention to voting in the past. I just growled and found fault with any candidate that was elected, if he happened to be the one I was not in favor of. This time I really got steamed up about this Taft-Hartley law and I sure got busy. I am acquainted with nearly everyone in my little town and I spent all of my spare time visiting and preaching to these people about the

poison in the T-H law and do you know, nearly everyone in this town voted my way. I have surely wakened up to the real fact that labor can really do things if it wants to."

Well, I was as interested and jubilant about his experience as he. It is this spirit that places organized labor's voice and efforts on the front page and proves that when that dormant, don't-care spirit is fully aroused, something happens. The untiring efforts of our local and national officers in reminding us of our responsibilities as union members, to protect and defend the very life of unionism, surely produced results. I think all organized labor can now breathe easier, believe more in their prestige as good citizens, and have a more satisfied feeling as to the future outlook. However, we must not stop or lag in keeping this work and spirit on the move. There is much more to be gained and we must be active and on the alert to keep and protect what we have gained, 100 per cent; to keep the ball rolling. I would appreciate reading a few letters from our Brothers who live in the heavily-populated areas, where organized labor is strong. Some of these areas sent some Congressmen who voted for the T-H law back to Washington. I am sure organized labor did not support these candidates, so I have been wondering how it was done.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

25-Year Pins Awarded to West Palm Beach Veterans

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Another year has gone by for our old-timers. We have an annual affair each October for the old-timers and they all enjoyed themselves very much. Each one gave a good talk to the younger members which they liked very much. Twenty-five year pins were presented to Brother White and Brother Organ.

Florida Veterans Receive Service Buttons



Ceremony at L. U. 323, West Palm Beach. Reading from left to right, front row: William Donohue, Frank Thompson, Local Union No. 33; W. H. Long, Harry Hinkle, Local Union No. 3; W. F. Organ, R. D. Taylor, electrical inspector of Palm Beach, and Alex White. Back row: B. G. Roeber, local union treasurer, and T. J. Rees, local union president.

We had a visit from Brother Hill of the International Office last meeting and we wish they would drop in more often as they are always interesting and welcome visitors.

Now that our election is over and it seems everybody is satisfied with the results, let us all get down to business and try to show the world that the people of the U. S. are with their President 100 per cent.

We all hope that the powers to be don't go passing some more laws. It seems to me we have too many now. Let's get rid of some of the old ones first. With all the laws and rules that even a small business has to comply with it takes a lawyer to keep them on the right road and some of these small businesses cannot afford to be running to a lawyer every week or so. I believe that if Congress had a cooling-off period on each law they passed and the Supreme Court would take some of them home over the week end and look them over we would have fewer laws in the U. S.

I have read lately that labor is in line for another raise in wages and by the looks of things they will have to get it. With all these raises, I wonder if labor should not stop for a while and digest the situation. Every time we get a raise we are only making ourselves believe we are getting maybe 12½ cents or 25 cents. You go out and spend that 25 cents and you can only buy an article you could buy for a dime a few years ago. The fact is the raise you get is only a half of a raise. At the present time the thought I had in mind is that we could do something a little different, for instance more pension funds or more local benefits, that would help in the health of our members, such as vacations, hospitalization and shorter work hours. When this prosperous period starts to go and the deep freezers are full and everything you need to live is controlled to keep prices up and no way to keep prices from going any further, I wonder then what is going to happen. Well, I guess as a fellow says, "Let's cross that bridge when we come to it." We better watch that bridge because somebody might have a rope. A rope to pull it out from under you. Who's going to hold that rope? The \$64 question (but no prizes).

A Merry Christmas and a Very Prosperous New Year to our officers and members of the I.B.E.W.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, P. S.

Word "Immigrant" Is Not One to Take Offense At

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA—

There has been a bit of resentment created in this neighborhood recently because of the fact that in these letters to the editor, reference has been made occasionally to the number of immigrants coming to Toronto from the United Kingdom countries. There has been no intention on my part to say anything that would make any immigrant feel resentful, for many good reasons. One is that my parents were immigrants about 40 years ago, coming to Canada from the land of oatmeal and haggis, whose inhabitants are the salt of the earth, the native land of the world's greatest poet, Robert Burns. Many of my friends are immigrants, or are the descendants of immigrants. The majority of the men who

taught me my trade were immigrants, and in fact the country has been populated by immigrants, except for the Indians. So why should anyone feel sensitive about being called an immigrant? I have merely been pointing out the thoughtless manner in which an overabundance of immigrants have been flooding the city of Toronto, thereby hastening the end of our prosperity and making jobs scarcer for the immigrants and descendants of immigrants, who have been here a few years and look upon Canada as their native land.

Canada is a big country and there is plenty of room for an increase in population, but a plan whereby one politician tries to show the public how much better he is than another politician, by dumping thousands of immigrants in one community, without the slightest thought as to the effect it will have on the community, and the resulting difficulties with which the immigrants are faced, is not good.

It was not too bad at the beginning of the flood, and early arrivals were writing home and telling how they got started working at top wages without even having a toolkit, as soon as they stepped off the plane. That condition only lasted a short while and the saturation point was soon reached, and many of the later arrivals were very disillusioned, and not a few have returned home, broke and unhappy and with a poor opinion of Canada.

It may be that the resentment stems from the name immigrant, which conjures up the picture of persons with luggage carried in paper parcels, eating out of baskets, sleeping in day coaches, and surrounded by noisy youngsters. But how else can they be referred to than as immigrants? They would not take kindly to being called refugees, or fugitives, and they are not pioneers, or colonists, although many of them think of the present population as colonists. Emigrant looks more dignified, but according to an educated person that I know, emigrant is a person leaving a country and an immigrant is a person arriving in a country, so that our immigrants were emigrants when they left the old country, and about half way across the ocean they changed into immigrants. Old countryman would probably be a better way of referring to them, but it is a big mouthful, so perhaps the best thing to do is to let the whole thing drop.

Unfortunately there is also a considerable amount of resentment shown by native sons, about the uncontrolled immigration which is flooding this community, and the resentment is aimed at the immigrants, who are not to blame for being a political football, and are only doing what our forefathers did in seeking a better way of life in a new land, and from my point of view, they could not seek it in a better place.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Port Arthur Delegate Back From the AFL Convention

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—

L. U. 390's Joe A. Verret is back home from the A. F. of L. national convention in Cincinnati, fairly bubbling with enthusiasm, elated and delighted. Joe was appointed by President Dan Tracy as a delegate from the International Office

I. B. E. W. No. 390 is justifiably proud of the honor conferred upon us by having one of our members selected and recognized for his ability and continuing contributions to the labor movement. Joe was in very good company; other delegates to the convention were our President, Dan Tracy, J. Scott Milne, Gordon M. Freeman, Frank E. Riley, Michael J. Gardiner and Floyd Miles. Joe had high praise for the active and useful contributions to the success of the convention by his fellow delegates. Joe says the convention was greatly impressed by the very impressive invocation offered at the beginning of the meeting each morning by clergymen from a number of leading clerical denominations; which reminded the delegates that the ultimate aims of the different churches and the good labor unions is one and the same, they are using different means hoping to arrive at the same end in establishing love of God, love of our neighbor be he here or abroad, the brotherhood of all men, peace and prosperity, improving the welfare of all men.

Honorable Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor, brought the convention President Truman's personal congratulations and best wishes and told the delegates the Democratic Party's pre-election pledges will be carried out by the 81st Congress. Tobin says the Democratic Party's success in the election is a mandate from the people that the infamous Taft-Hartley bill must go; that we must have improved and extended social security, youth education, health and housing programs. Verret said that Vice President-Elect Alben Barkley delivered a stirring speech to the convention, and reassured delegates that Democratic Party platform pledges would be carried out by the 81st Congress. Joe says the speech by A. F. of L. President William Green was really something, as most everyone already knows from reading the daily paper.

Honorable J. G. Stewart, Judge of the Ohio State Supreme Court, addressed the convention and said he was pleased and honored to be able to pronounce the A. F. of L. 100 per cent constitutional. Morris Edwards, president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, gave an interesting talk also, according to Verret. The convention handled a big load of resolutions, discussing and taking action on almost 200 resolutions, which will be reported on elsewhere. Labor's League for Political Education was voted in as a permanent institution of the A. F. of L. and all A. F. of L. men will be called upon from time to time for donations to help elect and reelect our friends and defeat our enemies, just the same as the National Association of Manufacturers does. If labor had let the N. A. M. elect their men to go to Washington in the 81st Congress like they did in the 80th, labor's gains would have been wiped out for years to come. So it's money in our pockets to support L. L. P. E., the same as it is money in big business' pockets to support the N. A. M.

Jack Taylor, R. H. Wood and Joe Verret also were delegates to the Electrical Inspectors' Convention and all made informative reports to the union. Taylor and Wood were delegates from No. 390 and Verret was a delegate from the city of Port Arthur, for which he is electrical inspector.

Our good Brother Jim Wood has been

missing union meetings lately; he has to go to the doctor almost every day and all his friends wish him a quick recovery. Jim is city fire alarm superintendent.

Brother E. B. Black, No. 390's business manager, reports that quite a few of our No. 390 boys are going to have a slim Christmas with work very scarce and getting much scarcer. Black expects to complete negotiations on a new contract for maintenance men at the Texas Company plant. Recent negotiations have resulted in improvement in vacation plans wherein employees get a two-weeks' vacation after only one year of work; a vacation with pay, that is! L. U. 390 has over 100 apprentices and code class students attending school two nights a week in Port Arthur and Orange.

James Roosevelt, son of our beloved F. D. R., made a surprise visit to the A. F. of L. convention and made a short talk which sounded as if James is a "chip off the old block," according to Joe Verret. The delegates loved him for his remarks about labor's enlightened leadership resulting in recognizing its responsibility and that working to improve the welfare of its members has resulted in improving the national welfare and economy. Roosevelt also recommended a bigger and stronger U. S. Department of Labor. Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman, also addressed the convention and favorably impressed the delegates with his straightforward and educational speech. The talk by Paul G. Hoffman, director of the E. R. P. and E. C. A., was well received with interest by the delegates.

Commander Perry Brown of the American Legion from Beaumont, Texas, and Commander L. T. Beggs representing one and a half million men in the VFW addressed the convention, stressing the similarity of aims and cooperation which should exist between veterans' organizations and labor organizations. It was reported by Verret from the A. F. of L. convention.

Among the host of men from all over the world who addressed the A. F. of L. convention, Joe specially mentioned the following: James Killen, A. F. of L. representative with General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo; Lee F. Johnson, executive vice president of National Housing; L. B. Ziv representing the new state of Israel; Franz Olah, Executive Board Unions in Australia; H. L. Bullock and H. W. Hutcheson, fraternal delegates from Great Britain; Albert Woll, general counsel for the A. F. of L.; Joseph Baskin, general secretary Workmans Circle; Serafino Romualdi, A. F. of L. Latin American representative; M. Schleicher, president of trade unions in the American zone of Germany; Henry Rutz, A. F. of L. in Germany; Ernest Scharnowski, chief of independent labor unions UGO in western Germany; Cyrus S. Ching, Federal Conciliation Service; and many others, were recalled by Delegate Verret.

Giving a thumbnail report on the gains by the A. F. of L. Joe Verret says that when the A. F. of L. was formed 67 years ago, the hourly wage was 10 cents to 20 cents and the work week was from 70 to 84 hours; and that in the so-called good old days of 1929 over half of all American workmen, over 33 million men, received less than \$25 a week and worked over 48 hours a week. You know what we have today and hope to have in the

future! Could anyone want a better reason to support his union, the A. F. of L. and Labor's League for Political Education?

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

Expresses Confidence That Progress Is Being Made

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—Inasmuch as our JOURNAL will be in your hands by the time of the greatest day of all days in the year, L. U. 420 extends its warmest and heartiest greetings to one and all, a MERRY CHRISTMAS!

And, as we look forward to a happy year, with a re-kindled hope and confidence born of the November elections; our duty laid before us through maintenance of a constant vigilance in labor's cause, we feel sincerely confident that progress is being made—"to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship!"

To become better citizens is our ultimate aim; to make a stronger and greater America is our ideal, lighting the way to the rest of the world that democracies such as ours shall never perish.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Pays Handsome Compliment To Harry S. Truman

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well, boys, it has happened; what all the big shots, and lots of little shots, too, even the pollsters and commentators, said was impossible—the election of Harry S. Truman to the presidency of the United States of America. He was nominated by the Democratic Party, but they didn't have faith in their choice. The campaign was made, and only half-heartedly at that. Only Truman had faith in himself—placed his cause before the people, and evaded no questions, either local or foreign. Gave straight-from-the-shoulder answers.

What about Winchell, Pearson, Kaltenborn and the others? Boy, are their faces red! How much confidence do you think we, the people, will have in their broadcast predictions in the future, or in anything else they might say? I don't know what effect it will have on the commentators on the air, but I imagine the boys who haven't renewed their contracts or those who pay their own way will be hurt.

The pollsters have been unable to account for the so-called surprise and have offered everything possible except the cause, the labor vote. Dr. Gallup, according to a news item I read in our local paper, lost a good-sized contract with a West Coast outfit he was polling the country for.

Remember the *Literary Digest*, a weekly magazine, had to close its door when its readers lost confidence in it when it went astray in a bad prediction after polling the country on a presidential election several years ago. Remember?

And when the results of the election were counted, who was elected? Truman. And by whom? The boys and girls that earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. LABOR.

Yes, labor put him there, and not only did it put him there, but it also gave him a working majority in both Houses.

As he told us what he would do for us, we not only sent him back to Capitol Hill but gave him a majority in both Houses, to make his task a little easier. Yes, brother, the silent vote of labor is what turned the trick. It proved an old question: Working men, if they stick together, can do lots of things, and almost anything is theirs if they vote as a unit. This just proves that united we stand, divided we fall. Ten men organized and out for a cause can accomplish more than a hundred unorganized. In unity, my friends, there is strength. This has been proven.

All the bright boys were flabbergasted. Couldn't account for Truman's success. A miracle, they called it. Well, if the labor vote sits tight in the boat, and when the time comes, goes to the polls, such news will again be heard over the ether waves. Then some day the bright boys will be forced to tell the world things they knew and did not like to admit, that labor votes the winners.

So pat yourself on the back for a job well done. Truman asked for and got himself back in the pilot's seat, and a working majority to overhaul the outfit, especially the Taft-Hartley Law. So let's see if he will do as good a job for us as we did for him.

And speaking of the Taft-Hartley Bill, I guess you boys noticed that Hartley didn't have the nerve to face the music. He saw the handwriting on the wall, and decided not to let the boys toss him aside by piling up votes for his opponent. In other words, he knew when he was whipped.

Remember, boys, you also sent back to the farm Senator Ball, who had a great big hand in the Taft-Hartley Bill.

So boys, we, the labor vote of America, have finally gotten together and made our presence felt, and we must follow the same line of thought and let the politicians know that we mean to be in on the works from now on, and in a big way.

Remember the old Chinese proverb: "A small cloud may hide both sun and moon."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

Atlanta Brother Effects Truly Remarkable Comeback

L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.—In accepting the challenge of Brother O. B. Crenshaw to write an article for him suitable for publication in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, we will attempt to give you the story of our man.

Our man is an ordinary American, among millions of other American men . . . but we wonder how many men would have the courage *Our Man* demonstrated if faced with the same problem.

Clark Brady is thirty-one years old. He is a member of Local 613, employed as an armature winder for the General Electric Company's Service Shop in Atlanta. He lives with his wife and son.

Two years ago *our man* began to lose his sight from a nerve condition. He sought the aid of our best medical advisors, but was told that nothing could save his sight. Finally, he was unable to do the intricate work in re-winding operations. Today, Clark Brady lives in total darkness.

With a wife and son to support, he felt desperate. At this time, he sought

the aid of Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Education. The first step in the rehabilitation of the blind is to teach them self-reliance, or how to be blind.

So, our man was enrolled in the North Georgia Trade and Vocational School at Clarksville for special training. There he learned to get around from place to place without constant assistance. He was taught Braille and finger dexterity. In a few months he was ready to think about a new vocation . . . or a job that would utilize the skill he possessed.

General Electric Company officials were willing to give him an opportunity on his old job, which he had performed for 11 years. Armature winding is a job that requires a high degree of knowledge and skill. He has been back for three months. What is his production record?

Mr. J. L. Carmen, Jr., accountant, and Brother C. L. Giles, armature winder leaders, state that his winding time has been checked and found to be "equal to or better" than his sighted Brothers. They say he is the first blind person to be placed in a G. E. Service Shop, according to their records, and they are glad to have him back and take pride in his accomplishment.

Our Man carries a white cane now, but once in the shop in the morning, he hangs it up near his winding table and goes about his business in the familiar surroundings. His old buddies are always willing to lend him any little aid he may need in handling equipment.

In observing our man while he is on the job, it is remarkable to note how he handles himself. His eyes are in his fingers while winding motor stators. One would never know from observation that he is blind.

We take great pride in presenting "our man" to you.

HOWARD DURAND, ASST. B. M.

Virginia Man and Wife Killed in Auto Accident

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—Well, right now things are pretty slow around Local 637's territory, and we want to extend our appreciation to those locals away from home where our men are working not only for the work but also for the courtesy shown these Brothers on the road.

We would like to also extend our sincere appreciation to Local 712, New Brighton, Pa., for the flowers sent to the funeral and for the collection taken up on their job at Midland, Pa., for the mother of our departed brother who with his wife died in the same automobile accident.

Earl Phillips was employed by the Dingle Clark Corporation and was killed instantly when his car struck a bridge abutment near Hancock, Md., while enroute to visit relatives in Radford, Va. Mrs. Phillips died three days later in the hospital.

E. S. SHANKLIN, P. S.

Cites Special Problems of The Government Electrician

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—International President Tracy some time ago appointed as an addition to the force of the International Office a Government Employee Representative. This appointment was in agreement with a mandate

Blind Brother Is Rehabilitated



Clark Brady (right), blind member of L. U. 613, Atlanta, Ga., winds the motor stator of a small high frequency motor. For the great story of Brady's rehabilitation, read the accompanying letter from L. U. 613. Watching Brady work is C. L. Giles, armature winder leader at General Electric's service shop.

of the International Convention held in San Francisco in September, 1946. The representative appointed is Brother Orrin A. Burrows. He has done and is doing a good job. He deserves a pat on the back and a Navy "WELL DONE."

I believe there are approximately 10,000 electricians employed by the U. S. Government who are members of the I. B. E. W. This vast army of electricians has never before discussed, through their delegates, their unique problems as employees of the U. S. Government.

The problems of these electricians are the same as those of other members of the I. B. E. W. However, due to their status as Government employees, they are frequently confronted with additional problems. The Government-employed electricians working on the East Coast get together once in a while at the East Coast Metal Trades Conference, held every so often, and I suppose the same is true of West Coast Metal Trades Conferences; but the East Coast and West Coast Government-employed electricians don't get together. A start in this direction was made at the 1948 I. B. E. W. Convention at Atlantic City, inasmuch as between and after regular convention sessions, delegates from various local unions, representing Government-employed electricians, met and discussed some of their problems. Brother Burrows was able to attend some of these sessions. This, I hope, was only the beginning of things to come. The idea should be enlarged upon and made part of the agenda at future International Conventions. Care must be taken not to allow a bloc to be formed, because blocs are harmful and could become a nuisance to the general welfare

of a convention as well as to the I. B. E. W.

I have previously stated that the problems of Government-employed electricians are the same as those of other I. B. E. W. electricians, and in order to illustrate I shall mention some of the work performed by electricians employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard (N. Y. Naval Shipyard).

In the Navy Yard, and as part of the reservation, we have various types of buildings — private homes, industrial shops, office buildings, equipped with high-speed elevators, and some rather unique buildings. The buildings and shops are wired by Navy Yard electricians. We are frequently in competition with outside private contractors and generally beat the socks off them. You will therefore realize that our electrical work must, of necessity, be done economically. Electrical work in the Yard must be installed in accord with the Code and is subject to very rigid inspection. We install conduit of all sizes from 1/2" to 4" and feeders of all kinds and sizes. The voltage varies from 110 to 2300. We, of course, install wire and connect all types and sizes of transformers, cranes and the wiring for and of same (40 tons and heavier are not the exception). The shops are equipped with the most modern machines, whose starting, control and regulating apparatus is of the remote-control variety and, in many cases, of a complicated nature.

The equipment in our Industrial Shops includes some of the largest planers and boring mills in the East. The size of these machines, in some cases, is so great that universities, now building cyclotrons in connection with atomic science, must

rely on this Navy Yard to wind the coils for their machines. This is necessary, not only because we have machines sufficiently large, but we have the qualified electricians, and no other concern will make a firm bid to do the job. Did you ever see bus-bars being wound into coils? These bus-bars are many hundreds of feet in length. Where do we get such length? Our electricians silver solder or braze together the flat copper. It is quite a process. Navy Yard electricians wind armatures of all sizes and types.

In the electric shop our electricians make EVERYTHING from a simple water-tight pushbutton to electronic control switchboards, including all other types of switchboards, starting and control apparatus, and all this frequently in competition with private concerns.

We have electricians working on underground work installing and splicing 13,000-volt circuits. Our electricians are also engaged in the installation of power plant apparatus, sub-stations and the repair and maintenance of same.

The shops here are equipped with the most modern machinery, as well as some, to say the least, that is not so modern. The officers' quarters, or the homes comprising them, are subject to repairs and BX installations in the same manner as private homes of civilians. L. U. 664 electricians, as you can realize from what I have related, get a world of experience. The diversification of electrical work encountered and successfully installed as part of the everyday work of our electricians is not equaled, I dare say, in any other industrial plant in the country.

In view of the foregoing, don't for an instant have any hallucinations about L. U. 664 electricians not being A-No. 1 men in any and every sense of the word.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Columbus Citizens View Pre-Fab Lustron Home

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—Hello world and Brethren of the I. B. E. W. and other A. F. of L. crafts. Our long dreamed-of and waited-for model all-steel enamel home that is advertised in the national magazines, manufactured by the Lustron Corporation of Columbus, Ohio, has made its long and waited-for appearance here in Columbus. It was erected at 47 N. Kellner Road and it surely is a beautiful home, complete in every detail and very unique. It has a beautiful setting at the site of erection. After the new home was erected at the above location traffic was so heavy that it had to be managed by our local police force—very efficiently too. The people were shown through by special guides.

We here in Columbus think it is very beautiful. When over this way stop and take a look for yourself and let us know what you think.

Our big plant here employs all A. F. of L. craftsmen. The work of producing the new home is going along very well under the supervision of our local craftsmen and executives.

We want to thank you for the picture of Lustron Corporation I. B. E. W. representative and the company representative.

We also want to congratulate our boys for the good attendance and fine records they are showing at the electrical apprentice training here at Central High School.

If you are an A-1 journeyman and are out this way by the time this goes to press, stop and see our local Business Manager Thomas J. Conroy.

V. H. (INSTRUCTOR) STANTON.

Trouble With the Predictors: They Predicted Too Late!

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—Hope that you readers will bear with me if I deviate a little from Local 697 news in this letter, but I know that most of us union men are pleased to hope that the T-H Law is liable to get a good kick in the pants ere long as a result of the election.

I wonder if the old die-hard politicians will realize now the mighty power that American union men, who have been outraged by a damnable piece of Wall Street "class legislation," can call upon on an election day.

What a sickening surprise that T-H gang must have experienced when the votes were all counted.

This election should teach us union men a good lesson. It shows what we can do when we are not divided and we all know that it was the labor vote that made the decision.

One could not help but laugh at the radio broadcasters on ABC when the tide began to turn in our favor. How they tried to put off the bad news until finally they had to admit the defeat of Mr. Dewey.

My, my, Walter Winchell, how you did fume and sputter and try to kid yourself. Ha ha! And the loquacious Drew Pearson, how your "I predicts" did fall flat. Your big mistake was, you predicted too late!

I certainly would not want you to predict any future events in my life.

And Dr. Gallup, those pre-election polls of yours! You had Mr. Truman consigned to an eternal oblivion. How can you explain this debacle? And your fellow traveler, Dr. Roper, why were you people so apparently prejudiced against the man whom the people have just elected President?

Work Recognized



Walter E. Steele, left, general chairman, receives gift from Brother John R. Davis, acting in behalf of members of L. U. 744, Philadelphia.

Surely it could not be possible that the N. A. M. which spent millions to ram the infamous T-H law down the throats of American union labor, could have colored some of your estimates and opinions?

We union men are happy to know that now we will have a fighting chance to rid ourselves of that rotten law and again be able to breathe freely and not feel like a lot of beaten dogs.

So the little "necktie salesman" from Missouri, beat the prosecuting attorney of New York!

Now that President Truman has a good working majority in the House and Senate, he will really have a chance to do a good job and here is wishing him a most successful four years. And let us hope we have peace and prosperity for all of our United States.

Our L. U. 697 No. 1 Twenty-five Year Club held a banquet at the Phil Schmidt restaurant in Whiting, Ind., December 4 and our party was a great success. We have a jolly crowd in our membership and there is never a dull moment at one of our parties.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

Philadelphia Local Has General Chairman's Night

L. U. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—As an added attraction for the members, a special night, known as General Chairman's Night, was held by Local No. 744 on October 28, after the regular business meeting was concluded. Very quietly, and very hush, hush, a collection had been taken amongst the members to show our appreciation of the work of the man who has held the position of general chairman since the organization of our local.

Men who haven't attended for years, and pensioned members, also men from the foreman's section, were on hand to show our feeling of gratitude and loyalty to the hardest worker in the local. Visitors from the System Federation, Y. M. C. A., Community Chest, and others were on hand to watch the expression on the G. C.'s face when Brother John R. Davis, a charter member of the local and assistant master mechanic of the Philadelphia Division, made the presentation. Among those attending were R. P. Louie and Franklin Ney, who are now enjoying the fruits of their labors; also Brothers John Steele and Harry O'Neil of Local Federation No. 2.

Mr. George Wynn of the Y. M. C. A., and father of one of our service casualties, had some very nice things to say about the local and the general chairman.

Brother C. T. Porr, as chairman of the Entertainment Committee, introduced Brother Davis as the man who refuses promotion if it entails losing his membership. Brother Davis came right to the point and told those present the reason for so many being in attendance, and then called General Chairman Walter E. Steele to the rostrum and in well chosen words presented him with a Lord Elgin wrist watch, an expansion stainless steel back yellow gold-faced band to go with it, and a split cowhide wallet containing the residue of the collection. The general chairman just having completed a trip covering the entire system, had nary an inkling of what was going on, and needless to say for once he couldn't make his

"few remarks" last for over an hour. At approximately the same time as the presentation was made to him, an exquisite bouquet was delivered to his sister, who handles the many, many calls that come during the day, and evening. All together it was a well-planned, and an enjoyable evening, due mostly to the efficient handling of the chairman of the committee.

To further complete the idea, a Vice-General Chairman's Night was held in Reading on November 10, which was the next regular meeting night. Our vice-general chairman is a member of the Telephone and Telegraph Department, which was formerly Local No. 848, organized in 1934. There also, pensioned charter members were on hand to pay homage to a hard-working member who has done a topnotch job in handling the business of that department and filled in for the general chairman, in a very workmanlike manner, when the occasion arose.

One of the members introduced the following pensioned members, who have been members since 1934, Brothers Harry Epting, Samuel Mengle, John Kirst, and then told a story about the first time Pensioner Thomas Groninger went bear hunting. Nearly all the members of the T and T were there, and collectively they persuaded Brother Porr to make the presentation to Vice-General Chairman Martin L. Seitzinger. Brother Porr assured him that it bothered the members to think that whenever it was necessary for the "Vice" to go on a trip, he had to hunt amongst the neighbors for a bag, so he figured the tan leather two suiter was just what was needed, and to help fix things up with the Mrs. there was a wallet and cash so they could go somewhere and break in the bag. Mrs. Seitzinger also received a bouquet while Martin was at the meeting.

All in all, the members feel that a "tip o' the hat" and a "round of applause" are due to the chairman of the Entertainment Committee for the excellent manner in which the two evenings were presented.

A. L. DAWSON, Acting P. S.

Secret City of Oak Ridge Soon To Be "Declassified"

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—WHO BELLED THE CAT? This is the question of the moment, whether it comes through the press, by radio or from the man on the street. President Truman is reelected! Why do forces in opposition to organized labor go to such pains to prove that we had so small a part in the victory? They insist on giving major blame (I insist they should say credit), to the farm vote. We say LABOR did it, whether it was in the mill, in the mine, on construction or behind the plow. Whether organized or unorganized, we united our forces and achieved the most glorious victory in history.

We can now very reasonably expect some benefits for labor in return for this victory. Let us hope that among the first will be the repeal or at least some modification, of the Taft-Hartley law. Let us at least hope that they will change the name of it so we will not be so constantly reminded of the names of those "arch enemies" of labor. There is, however, at least one provision in it that is worthy of going in a new law in some form, that is the non-communist section,

for the fight against communism is of the utmost importance and should be carried forward on all fronts with the utmost vigor.

A great deal of preparation is under way for the making of Oak Ridge into an open city on January 1. Many from all sections of the country have at one time worked at the Atomic City. A few remarks about the momentous step seems to be appropriate at this point. All indications are there will be quite a bit of slow steady work developing from this changeover, but the prospects for anything big enough to necessitate a call for outside help seem to grow dimmer, for it all develops very slowly.

Aside from the work made available by this outgrowth of the famous "Secret City" (that has now become anything else but a secret city), we who have worked there since the days of mud and rationing are watching with both interest and pride to see Oak Ridge take its place in the civic world, of which it must eventually become a part. The production section, which is not a part of the city of Oak Ridge, will continue to be restricted. The residential and commercial areas will be opened to the public, as any other city in our U. S. A., with its possibilities, hopes and problems.

J. W. MORRIS, P. S.

Jackson Members Attend T.V.A. Wage Conference

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—November 22 finds our business manager, W. E. Nichols, and your press secretary, J. W. Goodwin, in Knoxville attending our 14th Annual TVA Wage Conference which is now in progress. Everything looks good for a nice increase for all of our electrical workers.

Our business manager has been able to find enough work to keep all our Brothers working.

Will try to write more when I return to Jackson.

I will sign off now by wishing everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

Members Enjoy Get-Together With Halloween Party

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—It being so close to election at the time of this writing, I will not mention politics in this dispatch. By the time it is printed we will all know the election results.

I delayed this report on the month's activities of Local 840 as long as possible in order to include a reference to our Halloween party. The party was a success in spite of the non-attendance of some of the members. It being the first get-together of the fellows and their wives, none knew what a good time had been planned for them. Dancing, games, prizes and refreshments highlighted the evening. The sociability and holiday spirit were apparent to all. Appropriate decorations and the dim lighting added to the Halloween spirit in our meeting hall.

The next event on our "get acquainted" program may be a Christmas party for our sons and daughters. So far it has only been mentioned.

Some of our members are still working

in other jurisdictions. The cooperation and friendly spirit existing between Local 840 and these other locals is very gratifying.

It might interest some of the Brothers to know that the office of vice president was declared vacant at a recent meeting. Our former business manager, Robert Blake, was appointed to fill the remainder of the term. Now those "up front" are President Otto Perry, Vice President Robert Blake, Recording Secretary Alfred Lawrence, Financial Secretary and Treasurer Leo Kelleher, Business Manager Charles Theise.

I have been advised that our revised bylaws are now printed in book form and are available through Secretary Al Lawrence.

ROY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

Baltimore Scribe Wishes Everyone a Happy New Year

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Happy New Year, Happy New Year, Brothers! Once again I'm glad to write these glad tidings to all of you.

I hope to write glad and cheerful news all the time but when news comes in we must take the good as well as the bad. In my three years of writing to this JOURNAL I am convinced of that.

Now fellows, with the holiday spirit over with, everything is just a memory now and time marches on.

We now can rejoice with President Truman upon his victory at the polls. I had a feeling the working and labor union men and women would not let him down. Local Union 1383 sends him congratulations.

Now under our "Flashy Flashes," we have the report of our various committees. The Coast Guard Yard is still abuzzin', the fellow workers still abuzzin', and your scribe doing likewise.

The sick committee reports on Brother Joe Hammen, confined to home with the grippe. Ye scribe was also confined to bed for a couple of weeks.

Brother George Murray is now well and out. Here's hoping that by now, all the Brothers who were out of work due to unforeseen reasons will have an assignment to last all through winter and summer.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Young Local Makes Its Bow in the "Journal"

L. U. 1400, BALTIMORE, MD.—Since this is our initial contribution to the JOURNAL, it will be one of introduction. Local No. 1400 (RBT) came into being December, 1945 with a membership of 10 men, all from one station, WBAL. Later, WFBR, WCAO, and WCBM joined the ranks.

At the August, 1948 meeting, the membership voted to change our charter to one covering a mixed local. This was done that we might expand to cover other phases of our field, that of servicing.

At this writing, we are processing the RCA-TV Service and Installation employees as well as the Conlon Electric group of this area.

Another service group is being added. Their entry into the organization makes for a little publicity. You see, this group

was not solicited by the local; but, the local was solicited by the management. Our business manager, Brother Bill Bareham received a phone call one afternoon in which he was requested to come to the Electronics Company to discuss the organization of the shop and confer on a contract.

One and a-half hours after he arrived, Brother Bill had successfully completed the above and as a result, the employees of this company are being processed.

In the transmission phase, I. B. E. W. is the representative organization for the employees of four of the five major stations in Baltimore. Local No. 1400 has petitioned the N. R. L. B. for representation election at this 5th station. If we are successful, there will only be three stations within the limits which are not organized by any union (these stations being on the air for only a short time).

Our membership, with the above processing being completed, will figure about 185 men.

At one time, three unions were operating in our town. If the WITH case comes through as anticipated, I. B. E. W. will be the sole representative for us in Baltimore.

Although a young organization, we have a solid foundation and have grown and expanded in a secure manner. We, here in Baltimore, have found strength in unity which fact is attested to by the alliance of several single groups into one larger and stronger group.

Now for a list of our officers: Business manager, William C. Bareham; president, Robert D. Briele; vice president, Richard A. La Course; recording secretary, Harry R. McNally; financial secretary, C. Edward Jung; treasurer, Samuel H. Houston.

RICHARD A. LA COURSE, P. S.

Steer Clear of Kelowna, Canadian Scribe Advises

L. U. 1409, KELOWNA, B. C., CAN.

—Linemen, take warning and watch your step! There are sidewinders in Kelowna, B. C. I would advise all linemen who are now working or looking for work to give the city of Kelowna a wide detour. Men of authority in this fair hamlet may try to entice linemen to come here with gilt-edged promises of housing, work of indefinite duration, good conditions and promise of being home each and every night from now on, etc.

Don't let them kid you. They just don't keep a promise or verbal agreement as Brother Gerry Stevens and myself have learned.

We were enticed to leave good jobs on the B. C. Power Commission and come to Kelowna last summer by promises of this nature but as soon as the yearly allotment of six crossarms and 35 cents worth of wire was elevated on to half a dozen poles, the city fathers rubbed their hands and shouted in unison, "Suckers!"

So now we're wiser and back with the B. C. Power Commission.

JAMES ASHDOWN, F. S.

No Pause in Hanson, Mass., On Day of the Armistice

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—The November election was a great surprise to many of us, but since the majority of those who voted selected Harry Truman, we are willing to agree that he must be the best man.

We are anxious to see what the 81st Congress does to amend the Taft-Hartley law.

Our factory worked on Armistice day. There was no moment of silence in tribute

to our war dead. Most of us would have been glad to give the company a minute overtime work to make up. Does it seem too much time to remember them? One minute a year for those who gave all!

Some of the senior employees worked the Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving Day helping to take inventory.

Have any of us seen the new comet? The cloudy skies and rainy weather have made star gazing difficult but Helena Maier and Nellie Cunningham spotted it and say it was worth the trouble.

Management has been trying a new compound in the pickling room and we believe there are fewer greasy shades, also there have been experiments on air pressure and it has been shown that 12 pounds of air is best for ground spray. We wonder if it would be the same on first white, color and finish.

Something seems to have happened to the rates. The speediest sprayers have made very little above their day average, and when the prices were set we were told that they should be low enough to allow experienced sprayers to make as high as 25 per cent above the regular pay.

The other evening there was a broadcast to show how grievance boards operate. There was the case of a suspended worker. She was accused of having been disrespectful to a foreman. This was from another local in a distant town.

This worker had been employed by that company for 15 years and had been a satisfactory worker, had broken no rules except to be late once or twice.

As we understood the case, this woman had, as steward, distributed to the other union members, on the day before election, leaflets explaining three of the referenda which were to be on the ballot, and telling them that Truman was more in favor of labor than Dewey. On the day after election, when the foreman arrived she was dancing about the room and singing "I'm just wild about Harry." When told by the foreman to go back to her machine she called him a "bad name" and said "Phooey on Dewey."

Our listening was interrupted so we did not hear the outcome, but we feel sure that if the foreman had voted for Truman he would not have been so resentful of her jubilation.

Few of our members are politicians, but each has a mind of his own and a right to use it, especially in voting, and it seems a little like slavery to be denied the right to weep or cheer during working hours. We are thankful that Wheelers has no similar restrictions.

Christmas will be past before this letter reaches its readers and we hope it will have been a happy one for all. Hope Sampson will get what he hopes for in his Christmas stocking.

Happy New Year fellow workers.
VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Shades of Robert Service! Traffic Light in Fairbanks

L. U. 1533, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA—We have been very anxious to submit some item of interest to the JOURNAL from our local for quite some time, but have never found anything that we felt would interest our Brothers until just the other day. This being my first attempt at this sort of thing, I would like to have the staff of the JOURNAL bear with me.

Local Union 1533 claims a very definite distinction. Members of Local 1533,

Parade Entry of Missouri Brothers



Members of L. U. 844, Sedalia, Mo., who participated in Labor Day parade.

working for City Electric Service of Fairbanks, one of our largest local contractors, have installed what we believe is the farthest north traffic light in North America. The light is the only one of its kind in Alaska, and it was installed for the City of Fairbanks. Being a small local we are proud that there were members of the I. B. E. W. in on this very important local occasion.

I am enclosing some pictures I took. The large one is of the actual hanging of the light and was taken at 3:05 p. m. which is just after sunset which accounts for the dark print. The other is of the two men who put the light into operation.

The people involved in this installation were: Vincent T. Thierman, inside foreman; Harvey Stelling, inside wireman; Melvin Haugdahl, inside wireman; William Siverly, line foreman and Tommy Goodwin, lineman.

Hoping this will get some notice in the JOURNAL.

W. P. LAUGHLIN, B. M.

Work of the Council

(Continued from page 3)

August and November. Case material must be received at least fifteen days prior to the meeting at which it is to be heard. This means that the first day of those months in which meetings are held is the deadline. Material received after that date will be carried over to the following quarterly meeting. The purpose of establishing this deadline is to permit the secretary to forward all material on pending cases to the Council members, so that they may give some study to the issues involved before the meeting. With a large agenda, it is particularly important that study be given to the issues involved before the Council goes into session, to the end that sound, workable and fair decisions may result.

Hearing Procedure

When the Council convenes, the cases are heard in the order on which they are scheduled on the agenda. Those who appear are given ample time to argue their case and present their viewpoint. After all the testimony is in, both written and oral, the Council goes into executive session—the evidence is weighed—and a decision is reached. After proper drafting, to insure against any misinterpretation, copies are mailed simultaneously to each party. Except in extraordinary cases, these decisions should be in the hands of those con-

cerned within a week after the hearings. The entire procedure is on a common-sense basis, devoid of legalistic restriction, and free from any red tape. The rules which were outlined earlier are the very minimum consistent with business-like handling of these important (and sometimes quite complicated) cases.

During 1948 the Council heard 23 cases—each originating in a different city. It is interesting to note the geographical spread of these cities, ranging from Portland, Oregon, to Washington, D. C., and from Rochester, New York, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Thirteen different States were represented before the Council during this period. Fifty men, representing our local unions and their employers, made personal appearances before this body during the year just closing.

The electrical industry can well be proud of this voluntary tribunal which has functioned so well for so long. It stands today as a tribute to those who have faith in the concept of industrial democracy. It stands as a still greater tribute to those few who had that faith more than 28 years ago. Among that few

Hanging a Traffic Light at Fairbanks, Alaska



Men of Local Union 1533, Fairbanks, Alaska, claim they have installed the "farthest north" traffic light on the North American continent. Above, the light is being hung at principal intersection.



Melvin Haugdahl and Vincent T. Thierman, who put the Fairbanks light into operation.

we will always number our own beloved Charles P. Ford, and L. K. Comstock of the National Electrical stock of the National Electrical Contractors Association, who, together, were the moving forces in establishing the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry.

NOTE: The booklet "Voluntary Arbitration" may be had by writing Secretary, Council on Industrial Relations, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 12)

money on clothes than the little woman does. The Government finds that the average husband's clothing expenses run anywhere from \$128 to \$159 a year, while his wife spends only \$111 to \$139. And do you know what! The Labor Department isn't even surprised by the results of its survey. It says men have been outspending women on clothes "since grandma's day." But it adds, "they'd never admit it."

And while we're into the heart of this man matter, there's another theory that's been knocked into a cocked hat—and that's the one about "those terrible women drivers." Driving and accident statistics can be shown to prove:

(1) Women drive more carefully than men.

(2) Women obey traffic regulations better than men.

(3) Women have less accidents than men.

So there too!

What He Thinks

To listen to a man talk you'd think: He was a paragon of virtue, patience and stability with a nice disposition 98 per cent of the time and the other 2 per cent attributed to circumstances beyond all human endurance.

That they have perfect control over the children and wonder why you haven't. ("Mary, I can't take that child to get his hair cut, you know he carries on like a maniac when I do.")

That they eat anything that's put before them on the table. (Well except squash and stewed tomatoes and turnips and rice and spinach and anything with lemon in it, seafood, cold cuts, cottage cheese, salads and a few other items that "no self-respecting person would eat anyway.")

They never criticize the little woman about household expenses. ("But good heavens, Helen, anybody would kick about the size of that grocery bill!")

Always know how to drive anywhere. ("Of course I know the route, Mabel. But they must have put through a new road here and moved all the signposts. But I'll find it. Give me time!")

Have unfailing memories. ("Good heavens, honey, was last Thursday your birthday?")

Are never late for anything. ("Well something just came up at the last minute, Dorothy. Be reasonable!")

Are always thoughtful and considerate. ("I didn't have time to call you, Frances. Anyway the boss will like cabbage and salt pork for dinner.")

And on and on it goes. Science has proved that men are not more intelligent than women and that while women may be called "the weaker sex" they live longer and bear pain better. But girls, tell your husbands to cheer up, the eminent psychologist, Dr. Donald S. Laird, has proven that men have one clear-cut superiority over women—"Men can spit much farther and much more accurately."

Well girls, now that we've been awfully mean for about 1,200 words, I'll have to soften the ending of this article a little. (After all I do work for the Brotherhood and about 400,000 men and I want to keep this job.)

So although they have their faults girls, we do love them, and need them, and all of this is just in fun.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow can tell you just what I mean lots better than I can:

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys him,

Though she draws him yet she follows,

Useless each without the other."

And the Bible expresses what we all feel too, in the beautiful poetry of the Proverbs XXX 18-19:

"There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yes, four which I know not: the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid."

Our Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 13)

We had a weiner roast in May at the Ernest Kline home near Oak Knoll. The Klimes have since moved to Hopkins, but not so far that they can't get into meetings occasionally.

We hold no meetings during June, July and August, but we did get together for a luncheon during the summer. We also attended two radio parties at KSTP.

The following officers were elected at our October meeting: President, Mrs. H. A. Sherman; vice president, Mrs. Wm. Gagne; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Phillips; secretary, Mrs. John Eliasson. The executive board members are: Mrs. Richard Prout (chairman), Mrs. Ed Rudolph, Mrs. Wm. Unruh; sergeant at arms, Mrs. T. J. Kelly.

Our tenth annual banquet and installation of new officers was held November 18, at 2424 Dupont Avenue South. The president appointed her committees for the coming year as follows:

Ways and Means, Mrs. Tommy Thompson; Publicity, Mrs. Howard Langer; Sick, Mrs. Gus Gerdin; Welfare, Mrs. Jos. Handahl; Auditing, Mrs. Emil Swanson and Mrs. Al Peterson; Calling, Mrs. Bess McAnich (chairman), Mrs. John Tarasar and Mrs. T. J. Kelly.

I almost forgot to tell you that we had a rummage sale in October. This brought a nice sum for our treasury.

Mrs. Eliasson and Mrs. B. LaFerriere, retiring president, attended a meeting of the Union Card and Label Committee.

MRS. JOHN ELIASSON,
Secretary.

L. U. No. 68, Denver, Colo.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 68 and the Ladies' Auxiliary plan to entertain their children at a Christmas Party.

The party will be held in the Building Trades Hall, 832 W. Sixth Avenue, on Saturday, December 18, from 2 to 4 o'clock. Entertainment, refreshments and gifts are the order of the day, and all members are urged to be sure that their children come.

HELEN CRONKHITE,
Correspondent.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 17)

If markings are all correct, a reading of 440 volts should be obtained between T1, T2, T3.

The major portion of the contents of my letter are copied from a mimeographed copy issued to me at a Long Beach City college. The "check" for the delta hook-up is obliterated from same.—S. A. DI GIAMPAOLO, L. U. No. 11, Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

We are sincerely thankful for Brother Giampaolo's great interest and trouble to write this other method of identifying nine untagged leads on a motor as requested by A. J. Fraser, Jersey City, N. J., in the August issue. However, we still feel that the majority of motor electricians would prefer to take the "end bells" off to identify these leads more quickly.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Coal To Be Chief Source of Power

Coal is eventually expected to supplant petroleum and natural gas as the nation's principal source of fuel, in the view of some experts. At the same time, synthetic products are expected to replace natural oil products.

Limited petroleum reserves will compel the reversal, say the experts. Important to the electrical industry is the fact that the gradual swing back to coal-based power means that more of this power will be transmitted as electric power.

In the manufacture of synthetic fuels from coal or natural gas by the thermal-mechanical process, vast quantities of electrical and mechanical power will be needed. One expert has estimated that in order to get two billion barrels of liquefied fuel per year from coal, 700 billion horsepower hours per year would be required.

AFL Convention Votes to Extend the Life Of Labor's League for Political Education

(Continued from page 10)

as he pledged all-out support for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The election was a mandate for positive and unequivocal repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law," Mr. Tobin declared. "I hope that will be corrected within the first 30 days of the 81st Congress. As Secretary of Labor, I pledge to you my best efforts to see that all pledges of the Democratic party and of President Truman will be lived up to by the 81st Congress," he added.

Mr. Tobin called the union movement "a greater force for democracy and the advancement of human welfare than at any time in its history."

E. C. A. Administrator

Another speaker who had a most important message for the A. F. of L. delegates and who was well received in the first address he has ever given an A. F. of L. convention, was Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Mr. Hoffman stated:

"The Kremlin wants, not recovery in Europe, but confusion and chaos as a basis for the advance of totalitarian dictatorship. There is a cold war going on in Europe, but it bears the label, 'made in Moscow'."

Mr. Hoffman voiced confidence that the Marshall Plan will achieve its goals of making Europe "reasonably prosperous within European standards" during the next four years.

He also praised the work done by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity on which U. S. leaders of labor and industry are represented.

Fraternal Delegates Attend

Another highlight of the A. F. of L. conclave was the presentation of the largest group of fraternal delegates ever to address an American trade union gathering. They represented labor unions of Great Britain, Latin America, Germany and Austria.

In introducing them, President William Green reminded the convention that the A. F. of L. has, during and since World War II, contributed over \$160,000,000 to the reconstruction of free and democratic trade union movements in other lands. Most of this money has gone to the war-ravished European continent.

Mr. Green assured the European representatives that "our interest in your welfare is not superficial," and promised that the A. F. of L. will continue to assist them in beating off Communist attacks.

Early in the sessions of the Convention, a warm and hearty message from the President of the United States was read to the assembly.

Vice President-Elect Speaks

On Saturday, November 20, Vice President-elect Alben W. Barkley addressed the convention delegates who gave him an arousing welcome. Senator Barkley told this 67th Convention that the Democratic party would stand by its pledge to seek repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. He cautioned the labor representatives not to expect a miracle in the early weeks of the first session of the 81st Congress, however. He pointed to the need to organize the new Congress.

Future of Labor's League

One of the most important and most impressive of the accomplishments of the 67th A. F. of L. Convention was the extending of the A. F. of L.'s political education activities by convention vote.

There will be no folding of the tents for Labor's League for Political Education. That was decided by the organization's national committee at a special meeting held in conjunction with the A. F. of L. Convention.

Composed of chiefs of all A. F. of L. unions, the national committee voted unanimously to continue the League and adopted a far-reaching program of activities for the coming year.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, in a report on the League's work, hailed the results of the election as a "vindication of labor's position in opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act."

Prayers for Guidance

There is still another phase of this A. F. of L. Convention that I should like to call to the attention of all our readers. Every morning as the convention was opened, prayer was offered. Representatives of the three faiths, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, alternated on the various days of the convention in offering impressive invocation to God for blessing on the work of the delegates.

Role of I. B. E. W.

Before concluding this report to our I. B. E. W. members on the A. F. of L. Convention, I should like to tell you something about the part our Brotherhood played there.

To begin with, as a growing, progressive union, the I. B. E. W. each year, by its increasing membership has increased its voting strength at the A. F. of L. Conventions.

Among the 105 national and international unions represented on the A. F. of L. roster, only the Carpenters and Teamsters exceed our membership by any large number of members and the Garment Workers and Hotel and Restaurant Employees by a smaller number.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was most ably represented at this convention by your International President D. W. Tracy, your International Secretary J. Scott Milne and by Vice President Gordon M. Freeman, Frank C. Riley, Michael J. Gardinier, Floyd W. Miles and Joseph A. Verret. And they were an outstanding delegation, active throughout the sessions, and serving on many important committees.

President Tracy Elected

On the final day of the convention, at the session appointed for the election of officers, International Secretary Milne, rose to place in nomination the name of D. W. Tracy for the office of 13th Vice President of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I rise to nominate a man whom it was my privilege to nominate in San Francisco, as the youngest member of the Executive Council. I told you in San Francisco that this man was a worker—a doer. I think in the year you have been associated with him, you have found out that he is a doer, a worker, someone who will do something, someone who will go out and accomplish something for the people he represents, whether they be in his organization, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, or in the American Federation of Labor.

"I think that you who have worked with him in Labor's League for Political Education and those of you who worked with him on the President's Committee for the Election of Truman and Barkley, know what I am talking about when I say he will do something. It is men of his type that we need in the American Federation of Labor where he occupies the position of 13th Vice President. He happens to be the youngest Vice President in point of service on the Council, having completed one year. We are happy to nominate him again for that same position, and we know he will continue the work he has done in the past and bring credit to the American Federation of Labor.

"Therefore, I am happy and pleased to nominate at this time, for the position of Thirteenth Vice President, Daniel W. Tracy."

I. B. E. W. Delegate Frank C. Riley seconded the nomination, after which the Convention delegates unanimously elected President Tracy to the office.

Death Claims for November, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (734)	J. F. Bannister	\$1,000.00
77	William F. Bohringer	1,000.00
5	Carroll H. Wright	475.00
6	Henry G. Lamb	825.00
307	Norman S. Clever	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Phillip F. Ahearn	1,000.00
1987	Robert Earl Morris	1,000.00
48	J. G. McConnell	1,000.00
5	Louis H. Weisberg	1,000.00
611	Gullerino Martinez	475.00
103	Thomas A. Herbert	1,000.00
238	Choral Kmorey Tranthom	1,000.00
103	James Morgan Sullivan	1,000.00
39	Emil George Elben	1,000.00
L. O. (77)	Frank Willis Predmore	1,000.00
1319	Joseph A. Rectar	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Henry Larson	1,000.00
238	Edward J. Hinek	1,000.00
1249	Lester Matson	475.00
122	Joseph Super	300.00
66	Maurice Davlin	1,000.00
1153	Ruben J. Hughes	1,000.00
L. O. (654)	William F. Furey	1,000.00
874	Walter Stuart Kindell	1,000.00
238	Jones Richard Barnett	1,000.00
L. O. (479)	W. R. Clark	1,000.00
125	Harold A. Olmstead	1,000.00
128	LeRoy D. Klein	1,000.00
134	Michael Murtaugh	1,000.00
499	Percy Smith	1,000.00
569	William Ronald Brown	1,000.00
L. O. (122)	William A. Flynn	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	James Gaynor	1,000.00
L. O. (117)	Fred Schuette	1,000.00
685	Frank F. Wolfrum	475.00
713	John R. Price	1,000.00
166	Felix Mazzone	1,000.00
794	Michael Gajkowski	1,000.00
51	John J. Smith	475.00
134	Frank Mahoney	1,000.00
1249	Dennis F. Conley	475.00
126	Garland P. Hunter	1,000.00
46	John T. House	1,000.00
180	Harold H. McNeil	1,000.00
627	Walter H. Mitchell	300.00
549	Floyd William Rutledge	1,000.00
L. O. (177)	H. R. McKain	1,000.00
107	George H. Buckley	1,000.00
9	J. M. Kelly	1,000.00
L. O. (267)	Albert P. Benner	1,000.00
103	Russell Irving Palmer	825.00
3	Jay E. Metzger	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	Michael A. Walsh	1,000.00
L. O. (2)	Harry C. Dayton	1,000.00
L. O. (254)	Carl A. Kuhlberg	1,000.00
L. O. (125)	J. S. Murphy	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Joseph Pertle	1,000.00
68	C. Hollford	1,000.00
1257	Claude A. Maund	1,000.00
L. O. (17)	Stephen Coffey	1,000.00
L. O. (125)	William G. Zurbuchen	1,000.00
L. O. (288)	P. T. Crockett	1,000.00
613	Charles Carlton Leach	1,000.00
474	Edward C. Lauer	1,000.00
33	Dewey L. Polysblank	1,000.00
494	Claude M. Vanderboom	1,000.00
664	Thomas McNamara	1,000.00
L. O. (38)	Burt E. Young	1,000.00
124	John Kitz	1,000.00
134	A. J. Dixon	1,000.00
3	Leo F. Steinwender	1,000.00
1128	Andrew M. Warren	825.00
46	Adolph T. Hanson	1,000.00
1253	Francis P. Fisher	1,000.00
724	R. Hartigan	1,000.00
1246	Charles E. McSharry	1,000.00
329	Pearl Paulk Nordyke	1,000.00
453	Harold H. Conant	1,000.00
134	George Rumbaugh	1,000.00
292	Harry Taylor	1,000.00
71	Robert J. Carpenter	475.00
569	Phil Wiser	825.00
1635	Frank E. Murphy	300.00
6	Andrew G. Armstrong	475.00
617	Frank Salazar	825.00
53	J. H. Shepherd	1,000.00
180	S. G. Wells	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	A. G. Blomgren	1,000.00
938	App Dyer	1,000.00
607	John A. Chervanick	1,000.00
134	Martin Ellstrom	1,000.00
3	Walter A. Kirch	1,000.00
11	Adrian I. Cline	825.00
175	Charles F. Lawson	1,000.00
149	John S. Dickerson	1,000.00
794	Patrick J. Corlies	475.00
282	William H. Scully	1,000.00
38	F. N. Wagner	1,000.00
11	Wallace D. Fresno	650.00
955	Allie R. Spence	1,000.00
46	Domeda N. Lamieux	475.00
136	Foy Shultz	1,000.00
104	Edward Dempsey	1,000.00
L. O. (467)	Edward S. Saunders	1,000.00
11	William H. Green	650.00
6	Russell B. McMurray	825.00
342	Graves T. Ashwell	475.00
L. O. (33)	W. J. Aggas	1,000.00
L. O. (46)	John G. Wachtler	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Harry Gordon	1,000.00
817	William R. Hassett	1,000.00
864	Wesley T. Thomas	1,000.00
716	Elles H. Coward	1,000.00
302	Claude D. Harrison	650.00
588	George E. Bell	1,000.00
521	Thomas Hurley	1,000.00
L. O. (41)	George N. Walker	1,000.00
1309	John M. Day	650.00

IN MEMORIAM

Andrew Armstrong, L. U. No. 6

Initiated September 11, 1943

Al Fletcher, L. U. No. 6

Initiated February 19, 1936

Henry Lamb, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 6, 1944

David Leskinen, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 6, 1944

Russell McMurray, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 6, 1944

A. G. Blomgren, L. U. No. 9

Initiated February 19, 1920

Samuel Corona, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 15, 1939

Michael Hurley, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 14, 1907

John M. Kelly, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 23, 1910

Frank Watson, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 7, 1937

W. A. Chapman, L. U. No. 11

Initiated July 6, 1944

Reuben E. Bird, L. U. No. 18

Initiated December 5, 1945

S. A. Cartmell, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 6, 1920

R. H. Goehring, L. U. No. 18

Initiated November 8, 1928

J. C. Warner, L. U. No. 18

Initiated June 15, 1948

George Walker, L. U. No. 41

Initiated February 13, 1912

Theodore J. Koch, L. U. No. 79

Initiated July 16, 1943

Harry J. Loop, L. U. No. 106

Initiated February 14, 1914

Paul Neubauer, L. U. No. 106

Initiated April 1, 1941

George Buckley, L. U. No. 107

Initiated December 26, 1928

Joseph Super, L. U. No. 122

Initiated February 25, 1947

R. G. Wells, L. U. No. 180

Initiated August 30, 1918, in L. U. No. 283

Everett F. Barden, L. U. No. 326

Initiated April 2, 1943

Sebastiano J. Buscema, L. U. No. 326

Initiated March 11, 1948

John S. Horne, L. U. No. 326

Initiated October 1, 1937

Paul P. Conroy, L. U. No. 333

Initiated March 5, 1920

John Sankers, L. U. No. 352

Initiated September 22, 1914

A. P. Benner, L. U. No. 367

Initiated December 8, 1919

Phil Wiser, L. U. No. 369

Initiated April 10, 1944

John S. Dickerson, L. U. No. 449

Initiated May 27, 1941

P. Berardini, L. U. No. 465

Initiated May 31, 1937

Vernon H. Hampton, L. U. No. 481

Initiated July 21, 1948

T. E. Evans, L. U. No. 613

Initiated April 14, 1918

Hubert A. Jordan, L. U. No. 613

Initiated November 5, 1945

Charlie C. Leach, L. U. No. 613

Initiated November 6, 1924

Homer L. West, L. U. No. 627

Initiated September 12, 1946

Earl Amos Phillips, L. U. No. 637

Initiated March 22, 1947

John Bieschke, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated September 1, 1947

Carl Thiessen, L. U. No. 1031

Initiated November 1, 1945

Mary J. O'Keefe, L. U. No. 1041

Initiated December 24, 1943

Casper Ostler, Jr., L. U. No. 1245

Initiated November 1, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
1225	Elmer Maki	\$650.00	9	Frank Watson	\$150.00
3	Endre M. Grosseth	1,000.00	311	William L. Vandergrift	150.00
550	Elgunon J. Cherrier	1,000.00	50	Gustav J. Lorzheter	150.00
134	Charles Wilson	1,000.00	3	Nicholas Kacanatsas	150.00
134	J. A. Lund	1,000.00	760	Samuel H. Shuler	150.00
L. O. (561)	Alfred C. Wise	1,000.00	58	Alfred Worpitz	150.00
76	W. E. Powell	150.00	1	Alonzo B. McIntyre	150.00
L. O. (40)	Lloyd Donaldson	150.00	229	William L. Wilhelm	150.00
949	W. E. Tourville	150.00			
L. O. (48)	William H. Judd	150.00			
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- No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button..... .75
- No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button..... 1.75
- No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button..... 2.00
- No. 8—10 kt. Gold Diamond Shape Emblem Gold Filled Tie Slide..... 4.00
- No. 10*—10 kt. Gold Ring..... 12.00
- No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor..... 2.50
(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years)
- No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp..... 4.50
- No. 13—Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (for Ladies)..... .50
- No. 14—Gold Filled War Veteran's Button..... 1.75
- No. 15*—Heavy 10 kt. Gold Ring..... 20.00
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* Rings furnished only in sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½

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